PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,595—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LARGEST SELLS in the WORLD

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date & Hour of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
23rd Sept.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6964	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9930	.....	.....
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9305
25th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	1000	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	5,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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MAY 1st 1905.

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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Ellen Hall	3810	*Haddy	1905 28th Au.	1905 11thSep	1905 25thSep	1905 30thSep
B	City of Madrid	4599	*Knaut	7thSep.	19th „	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th „	28th „	12th „	17th „
A	City of Vienna	4972	Morrison	30th „	13thOct.	25th „	30th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	25 Sep. 9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	26 Sep. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	28 Sep. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	29 Sep. on arrival E. mail (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510, tons, on MONDAY 25th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY 21st Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19th September, 1905. Agents,—Bombay.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,393	5th Oct, 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	29th Sept.

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FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct, 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	960	„ 585	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 565. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any ports en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	4,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	4,000	G. Botello	18th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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Hornby Road, No. 59.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

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Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
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RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
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REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 4.

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SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe jar, blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
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or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
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Of all dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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JUST UNPACKED
FRESH STOCK OF
"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
AND
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
ALSO
Inner Tubes and Outer Covers
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Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes
etc., etc., etc., etc.,
Our Goods challenge competition and are
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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
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GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases have secured to them a worthy reputation, and by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the keenness of the torturer of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incredibly short space of time—In most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for so many weeks, and sometimes months.

The enthusiastic praises of decided approbation, and gratitude to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them in all home and abroad unparalled, fully warrants the assertion that no person, subject to these disorders will, either a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 222, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and still everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS TRAINS will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS, on 21st, 23rd, 27th and 30th September, 1905, for Poona as under :—

FIRST CLASS Vestibuled "Train de luxe" consisting exclusively of Restaurant and Parlour Cars replete with all modern improvements. Ladies private Saloons, Electric light and fans, Dressing rooms, Bath, etc., etc.

Dep. 12 0

SECOND CLASS Express with Restaurant Car attached.

Dep. 11 25

Returning same day from Poona at 19-30 and 19-35 respectively.

Seats should be secured in advance at the Booking Office, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1905.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1905.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the Society will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September for STOCK TAKING.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTAM JAVERCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, deceased.

BAI PARVATIBAI, widow of PURSHOTAM JAVERCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort; of Bombay, for the use and benefit of GANGADAS PURSHOTAM and JUGMOHANDAS PURSHOTAM, the minor sons of the said deceased and limited to the period of their minority ... .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 15th day of September, 1905.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,00 000 HALF ROUND TEAK SLEEPERS Delivered at Mormugao Harbour, Form of Tender and copy of specification can be obtained from Undersigned on payment of Re. 1. Tenders must be submitted on or before 10th October, 1905. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. R. ANDERSON.
Chief Engineer S. M. Railway.

Darwar, 16th September, 1905.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE SANDALWOOD

WILL be held in 1905 as follows :—
SHIMOGA DISTRICT—14th to 22nd November.
KADUR DISTRICT—25th to 28th November.
HASSAN DISTRICT—2nd December.
BANGALORE DISTRICT—3th December, and
MYSORE DISTRICT—9th to 12th December.
Particulars as to kinds and quantities available can be obtained from THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICERS CONCERNED.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE at REDUCED PRICES a large consignment of delicious DESSERT-WINES from Scholtz Hermanos, MALAGA.

		Rs.	a.
Ia	Oporto per case of 1 dozen quarts ...	29	8
„	Madeira do. do. do. ...	28	0
„	Terez do. do. do. ...	27	8

Large stock of choice Wines, Liqueurs, and Spirits at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Apply to the STOREKEEPER.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S

PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,

Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND DIABETES—are not incurable if treated with our Specifics. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. H. Coondoo, Esq., Hooghly, writes :—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely." W. E. HILL, Esq. Calcutta :—"Your ASTHMA specific has completely cured my attack. I tried several mixtures and cigarettes to no purpose before this." S. WILLIAM, Esq., Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic DIABETES ; I tried a great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for you. Specific and was completely cured."

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Under instructions from Mr. Allarakhia Jiwraj, the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 856 of 1904, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., in the godown at Darukhana, Mazagon, a large lot of hardware such as beam scales with weights, wooden and iron steps, tools, implements, hammers, chisels, iron chains of sizes, pumping machine parts and hose, shaftings, wheels, pulleys, lanterns, buckets, small iron tank, ropes, old planks, window frames, etc.

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Particulars and Conditions of sale are ready and can be obtained from the auctioneers or from Messrs. Nanu, Hormasjee and Co., the Vendor's attorneys at their office No. 32 Meadow Street, Fort, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

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Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened; and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20 00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application,

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	„ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Kobe.	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World,

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, when travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 10,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons Captain H Dunckley arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 4th September with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 25 deck passengers and ten horses.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3540 tons, Captain G D Dirks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro' via Hamburg, with a general cargo, 1875 cases explosives.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain G. M. Montford, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr J P Chrystal, and Mrs Chrystal, Mr W A Ironside. Mr Allibhoy Chagla, Mr Cassum Mekji. For Hongkong—Mr Boyd. For Fremantle—Col W St L Chase, VCC B. For Shanghai-Tazers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Duffe'in .....Lt Vice1 .....R I Marine
R I M S Canning....Comdr.....Morsock.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Lt Comdr Barlee.....R Navy
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2301	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain.
Londale	2343	Lea			M M & Co
Landaura	2 66				M M & Co
Ismaila	138	Stebding			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	G Hinner	Calcutta	30-8	M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Lowellen			P & O Co
Akbar	141	Bell	Wm		H C Joosub
Istrar	2979	Jacob			K N & Co
Nawab	2011	Chngam			T M & Co
Mirdula	180	Dugge			M M & Co
Waronga	1689	Moon			M M & Co
Cruse-dor	324	Brown			Hall Bros
Rhodesian	3398	Roberts	n	16-8	M M & Co
Madura	1773	Bembe	P Gulf		M M & Co
Pasilka	2097	Allen			M M & Co
Onda	3110	Altge			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Firs	P Gulf		M M & Co
Quetimba	1057	Smith			M M & Co
Miamigo	2150	Duckley			Orr Bros
Henzada	1340	Elton			M M & Co
Rheinfels	3540	Dirks			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
3	Palamball	2586	Mahn	Marseilles	21-9	J M'losh
F	Scheuefel	708		Lunkerk	20-9	Glade and Co
C & R	Soa	1932		Antlier	22-9	A Strandes
H	Clan sinclair	1372	Sheriffs	R S Ports	2-9	P & O S N Co
K	Morocco	340	Boxall	Hull via Kiel	20-9	F Muir
L	Fairy Queen			Bar our Ferry Service		
M	Nowshera	1961	Farquharson	R Fairly		M M & Co
B	Malin	3860	Peters	London	20-9	P & O Co
P	Sertisian	1500	Davis	Mar'port	20-9	E Latham & Co
Q	Hathford	3416	Cowan	Sunderland	21-9	Rall Bros

H W P D.

Purl.....43.....Ahmed.....Karachi 25-9.....Stpl & Co

H W P D.

VICTORIA DOCK.

M. D. D.

1	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	China	2-10 P & O Co
4	Allanton	2775	Moryer	Liverpool	0-9	T Morizan
5	Mazagon	3 6 0	Hall	China	25 7	P & O S N Coo
7	Trieste M storigo			Kobe	26-7	A L S N Co
9	Countfalz		Martin	Japan	23-9	T Morrison
15	Lingy	941		Rickford	Kchi	22-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Henzada s	Elton	Busreh, Sept 7
	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta, Sept 8
	Rheinfels s	Dirks	Middlesbro via Hburg

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Madura s	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool
	Schonfels s	Denker	Hamburg, &c
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived in London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The H I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left London on the evening of the 16th instant.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY—NEW RACE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Sydney Plate—Winner Rs 900. 2nd Rs. 200. 3rd Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14·2 and under. Distance 1 Mile.

Entry Rs 15 to close 5 p m Monday 25th September and Rs 10 in addition if not struck out before 6 p m Thursday 28th September 1905.

Handicap will be published Thursday morning 28th September, 1905.

General Conditions Programme Aoona Races apply.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

After the publication of Handicap

The Poona Handicap—Regio. Pure Gold Presbyterian
The September Plate—Sainte Marquise, Westwood, Lieutenant Bell Dormont and Russley maid.
The Bedouen Plate—Red, Taffy Talisman

AERONAUT'S AWFUL FATE.

A TERRIBLE scene was witnessed at Greenville, in Ohio. An aeronaut named John Baldwin ascended in his machine to a height of 1,000ft, carrying with him eight sticks of dynamite weighing 1lb. each. In his previous exhibition he has dropped these sticks singly, the result explosion always attracting the attention of large crowds. But on this occasion by some mishap the whole bundle of dynamite sticks exploded in the machine as Baldwin was handling them. The poor aeronaut was blown to atoms. Fifteen thousand people witnessed the tragedy and, amongst them were Baldwin's wife and three children.—"Central News."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 19.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE. Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted, Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect Via

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadiz Tenerife Interrupted, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-05)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-2-05)

Cable Cadiz Tenerife interrupted (21-7-05)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. (Difference in Longitude allowed for,)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	2	21 p.m	nil	20
Teheran	26	2	40 p.m	0	15
Suez					

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£5,572,922
	By Gold...	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 9,927,078

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£33 11-16	= — 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2 ex	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 7/16	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 3 4	= + 1/16
2 months hence	23 3/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	67 1-8	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25/16	= — 1-2
Berlin	20/43 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4/35	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= + 1-8
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 per cent	= unchanged
9 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= do
7 day markes loans	1 5-8 per cent	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £123,000 for various places.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £699,000 to be earmarked "Indian Paper Currency Reserve".

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 7 1-2 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 1,610,000

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 3-4 3-0 value quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5·51 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16, Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·43	5·10	5·53
+7	+6	+5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·36	5·53	5·7
+7	+7	+6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·61	5.62	5·63
+6	+6	+6

Receipts at U S Ports	49,000
Do last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·75
Futures, month of Dec	10·37 + 1 a
Do do. Mar	10·50

a Advanced early owing to Bullish crop estimates but afterwards declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-16
Futures, month of Dec	10·24
Do. do. Mar	10·48 — 1
Tone at close	quiet
Stock in Liverpool	685,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 18th Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton	902 bales.
Wheat	19,300 cwts.
Linseed	953 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	389 do
Gingellyseed	71 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	253 do
Castorseed	3,759 do
Rice	6,669 do
Myrabollams	45 do
Cottonseed	1,717 do
Mowrasseed	1,412 do
Grain	347 do
Jowari	6,205 do
Maize	nil

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ..... 7,000 bales
Imports ..... 3,000 „

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov. Dec.
5·43	5·43	5.48
—5	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·41	5·53	5·54
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·51	5·57	5·58
—5	—5	—5

The Bombay markets are closed to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Oomrawuttee	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2 ex.
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 2-1
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	68 7/16
Bar Silver	23 3-4

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,363 3/4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct	1,085
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	11
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	242 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£13,10s
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dot. 125	all	£1-15 0	£89
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 19 pr	

PRESS COMPANIES,

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	200
Bombay Cotton Brenla Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	110
Breach Candy Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs20	210
Colaba	800	500	4[illegible]	dvd Rs12	175
East India	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	300
English Press and Manfg.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,475
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	42
French	150	3,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	630
Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	150	60	800	dvd Rs40	600
Khangaum	750	150	150	dvd Rs20	160
Mercantile	240	650	650	dvd Rs 3½	370
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs32	42
Munmar M	1,125	400	400	dvd Rs45	570
New Berar	1,000	250	1	dvd (Rs22½)	270
New Indian	1,250	400	80	dvd Rs30	520
Prince of Wales	1,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	dvd Rs 7	147 1-2
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	500	50	dv Rs30	467 1-2
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,225
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	250	750	dvd Rs25	450
Volkart	5	700	all	20	190
	65	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs90	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs12	
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dv Rs 12	300
Back Bay	800	50	50	dvd 10	50
Badham Pile	6,00	100	100	12 pr ct	112
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	dvd 180	2,100
Do. New Issue	1,800	325	275	dvd 45	2,315
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,950	100	100	6 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	570
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs14	158
Indian Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct	90
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	19
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	175
Kemp and Co	2,500	200	175	14	248
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	80	7 1-2	80
Marden and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	148
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	5
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	50	50	6 1-2 pr ct dvd Rs8	142
Philips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 8	58
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	600
Remedy and Co.	1,000	100	1,000		20
Rowther and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	570 1-2
Rustom and Co.	1,000	100		dvd Rs15	235
Telephone Co	1,000	25	20	dvd Rs15	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DE—September 12, at 32-6, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the Rev R N De Missionary United Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 73 years.

SMART—September 2, at Berhampore, Bengal, Mrs Smart in her 73rd year.

FOUR GOOD WHISKIES.

	Per Bottle. Rs. As.	Per Dozn. Rs. As.
Great Scott Whiskey	...2 4	26 8
Greater do.	...2 8	29 8
Greatest do.	...2 12	31 8
Balfour Blend do.	...2 0	22 8

THESE ARE PURE

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

CAREFULLY SELECTED
and
WELL MATURED.

They are delicate in flavour and pleasing to taste.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m, Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 2 40m. 2-29s. Low water, 8-27m. 8-49s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p m.
Bingolee Press Company, Macmillian Buildings, 2 p.m.
Coronation Mills Company, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Naigaum Mills Company Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports 4-45 p.m.

ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Mithibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven was, on Monday evening, going along Ghoruptdeo Road towards Mount Road when she was accidentally knocked down by a bullock cart laden with hay and the off-wheel passing over her left thigh, fractured the bone. It was stated that the girl was walking in the middle of the road and in a tempting to get out of the way of a cart coming in front of her, she ran into one which was coming from behind and hence the accident. The girl was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

A THIEVISH MILL HAND.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Salway charged Krishna Raghoo a mill hand employed in the Western India Mill at Parel, with stealing pieces of cloth and a box containing carpenter's tools on three different occasions from the mill. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Monday, and on a search being made of his house, the stolen articles were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to an accumulative term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment one month of which was to be in solitary confinement.

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bengalibee, a Mahomedan widow, aged fifty. The evidence showed that the deceased was a mendicant and having no place of residence, she used to sleep on the verandah of one Ali Sareng at Wari Bunder Road. She had been suffering from fever for the last five days and was heard to say she was tired of life. On Monday last, her body was found floating in a well off Belvedere Road. There were no marks of violence on the body and a pair of slippers and a shawl were found lying on the parapet of the well. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m., this evening.

Overture	Stradella ..... Auber
Cake Walk	Ma Little Tapsay ..... Myddleton
Selection	Harry Dacres Songs ..... Adlam
Valse	Acclamation ..... Waldteufel
Selection	The Coster Songs ..... Chevalier
Cake Walk	The Brooklyn ..... Thurban

CRICKET.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD GOVERNMENT vs TELEGRAPH R. C. C.

A match was played between the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on the Marine Lines on yesterday and resulted in a win for the Telegraph by 90 runs. Jayakar topped the list for the Dockyard, scoring 22 runs. For the Telegraph, Speechey played a brilliant game scoring 63. Netscher steadily put up 54.

R I M DOCKYARD.

George, c Ellis, b Moore	2
Burn, c St. Anne, b Dudley	17
Dinshaw, b Mo

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You want the best possible materials at the Lowest Possible Price.

In other words, you want full value for your money.

We can give you this, because we are MANUFACTURERS. We manufacture all the goods we sell, and we guarantee everything we make to be absolutely PURE WOOL.

Our "LALIMLI" trade mark is a warrant of this.

Then send us a post card for free samples of the materials you would like to see. If you require a suit, ask for self-measurement form also.

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Riding Breeches Cloths, &c, &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Putties, Horse Clothing, &c, &c, and Hosiery of every description including Sanitary Grey Underwear of the finest quality.

DEPT. "G"

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD., CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

31 GOLD MEDALS
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY.

INDIAN DEPOTS:
BOMBAY:—89, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA:—4, Bankshall Street.
KARACHI:—Dunolly Road.

Where Large Stocks for IMMEDIATE WHOLESALE DELIVERY are maintained. Condition of Stores guaranteed. Price Lists available.

MOIR'S Preserved Provisions are stocked by all High-Class Provision Merchants in India, for disposal in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

INDENTS for Direct Importation, and WHOLESALE Orders only are received by JOHN MOIR & SON'S

SOLE AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES,

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY:—89-91, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA:—4, Bankshall Street.
KARACHI:—Dunolly Road.

POONA MOTOR TRIALS.

"Advocate of India, September 12th says:— . . Mr. LEE'S PANHARD again put up a non-stop run . . Her hill climbing, too, was the best performance of the day. He was barred from competing and so determined to demonstrate what his car is capable of, and he succeeded wonderfully well.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PANHARD'S

E. J. LEE,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English

Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES. JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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BOMBAY & POONA

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE PIANOLA.

It is a strange fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

This is because the Pianola is the best and most perfect and durable player made, and all other players are NOT PIANOLAS.

The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10 DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are positively cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as registered by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit.

A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains, even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1905.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

An Official Paper to hand yesterday contains a report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department during the past official year. It shows that the annual average active circulation has increased from 2,349 lakhs in 1902-3 to 2,634 lakhs in 1903-4 and 2,811 lakhs in 1904-5. The progress has been regular and contrasts favourably with the slower and rather variable advances of the preceding eight years. All the circles except Karachi and Rangoon have contributed towards the increase, the largest circulations being those of Calcutta and Bombay. In the former circle the rise was chiefly in ten rupee notes. An increase in the percentage of notes of the lower values is attributed to the more general use of paper money by the ordinary public and to the special privilege newly given to five-rupee notes. Except in the case of five-rupee notes, it is shown that the variations in the percentages of the two past years are so small as to be evidently accidental, and it is considered remarkable how year after year each circle shows the same preference for particular denominations of notes. The figures relating to gold in the Currency Reserve show that, except in October, the receipts of gold from the public at the Currency Offices and Treasuries exceeded the issues in every month in the year. In addition to the usual receipts of imported sovereigns at each of the Presidency towns in the winter months when the export trade is brisk, large amounts of these coins were received at Bombay in May and June in connection with the heavy exports of wheat from Karachi and at Calcutta during the jute season in September. The gross receipts in the year from the public of sovereigns believed to have been imported from abroad amounted to about 7·8 millions sterling. Of these receipts about 5·6 millions were exported by Government, while about 2·2 millions were absorbed by the country, either having passed into circulation or hoards or been used in the manufacture of articles of jewellery. The Government stock at the end of the year was practically the same as at the beginning. There has been a marked increase in the demand at the Currency offices and treasuries for sovereigns required for local absorption. The net profit on the new rupee coinage of the year amounted to £1,790,379, so that the amount available during the year for remittance to England for the purchase of securities amounted to £1,937,954.

One of the noticeable features of the year is shown to have been the formation of an ingot reserve of silver. This reserve is intended to be a visible reserve from which a supply of rupees can be speedily obtained in the event of there being an unforeseen demand. The amount of silver to be ordinarily kept in the Ingot Reserve has been fixed at three hundred lakhs of tolas of standard fineness, but it will be held as security for the encashment of notes equal only to its purchase value, about 188 lakhs of rupees. Two-thirds of the reserve is held in Bombay and the remainder in Calcutta. Another important change in the constitution of the currency reserve was made during the year. Under the old law the reserve was intended to provide for the encashment of all outstanding currency notes, however old they might be. The Indian Currency Act, passed in March last, now provides that all currency notes of any value not exceeding one hundred rupees which have not been presented for payment for forty years, and notes of higher value which have not been so presented for a hundred years are to be deemed not to be in circulation and that no reserve is to be maintained in the Currency Department for the encashment of such notes, but that if they are subsequently presented for encashment, payment is to be made from the revenues of the Government of India. The first writing off of notes under the above law will take place in the accounts of 1905-6. Among the enormous sums of money received in the Currency Offices and Treasuries, many false coins are detected. Last year the number was 56,385. Of these 23,080 were detected in Railway cash offices, 5,449 being found on the North Western Railway alone. The number of counterfeit rupees received at the mints for examination during the year was 2,526 of which 253 were struck from dies and the rest were castings. Most of the former are said to have been well executed, but most of the latter consisted of palpable counterfeits made of base metal. The Bombay Mint received from the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, 226 exceptionally well executed coins, of which 136 were struck from dies and the rest were castings.

Forgeries of notes are not so ingenious as those of coins. Six new note forgeries were discovered during the year, three of them at Calcutta, two Bombay and one Madras. The Calcutta five rupee ones were a poor pen and ink productions of ten rupee notes, a photograph on ordinary bromide paper. The Bombay forgery was a clumsy imitation without water marks and with many other defects, whilst the Madras attempt was only a photographic print. A singular case of fraud, attempted on the Calcutta office in 1902 was disposed of in the year. A mercantile firm having reported the loss at one of its up-country branches of the first halves of certain notes was asked to surrender the second halves, but this was never done and the Currency office took no action, because a telegram, purporting to have been sent by the firm was received stating that the lost halves had been found. This proved to be a bogus telegram as was also another sent to the firm from Howrah, as though from the Currency office acknowledging the receipts of the second halves of the notes. After some delay the firm's head office in Calcutta made enquiries and produced the receipt for a registered letter signed by the Currency officer which ought to have contained the half notes. If it had contained them, the Currency officer would have entered the receipt in a register kept by himself; it must, therefore, have contained one of the unimportant communications received at that time, but which one it is impossible to say. The Judge who tried the suit decided in favour of the Currency Office. A chapter on the distribution and absorption of silver shows that the exports of Indian merchandise during the year were about four and a half crores more than 1903-04. The value of the raw cotton exported decreased by seven crores, but there was an equal increase in the value of the wheat export, while important increases also took place in the exports of other cereals, of jute and of cotton and jute manufactures. There was, however, a large increase of 12 crores in the value of the imports also, and the nett exports of merchandise in 1904-05 were in consequence about seven and a half crores less than in 1903-04. The demand for rupees in 1904-05, though heavy, was therefore not quite as large as in the previous year. The total absorption during the year amounted to about seven and a half crores against eleven crores in 1903-04. Of the total amount absorbed, Bombay again took the largest portion, viz., four crores, the greater portion of which was required in the last six months in connection with the cotton exports at Bombay and the heavy wheat exports at Karachi. The Punjab absorbed about three crores in connection with the excellent harvests of wheat and seeds. Bengal absorbed about a crore chiefly in connection with the jute trade.

GONDAL STATE. LAST year, in reviewing the events of the administration of the Gondal State, we drew attention to the general progress shown in all departments of the administration which, during the past few years, has helped to make Gondal a model state in Kathiawar. When a Chief takes the same active interest in the affairs of his State that his Highness the Thakor Saheb does in Gondal, there will always be a marked improvement in the administration every year, and we are glad to record a flourishing state of things there during the year 1904-05. The chief social event of the year was the marriage of Prince Bhojrajee, the Heir-apparent, with Rajkumverba, daughter of Rana Shri Banesinghjee of Vana and sister of her Highness the Maharani of Mysore, which was celebrated with all the eclat of such marriages in Kathiawar. Having been initiated into the working of the several departments of the State, the Heir-apparent is now associated with the Thakor Saheb in the general administration with most satisfactory results. Reference was made last year to the Thakor Saheb's desire to abolish all petty taxes with the object of encouraging trade, industry and cultivation, and we are glad to note that much has been done in this direction. His Highness, who has received a medical education in the University of Edinburgh and is keenly interested in the pursuit of scientific investigation and research, has offered five lakhs of rupees as a contribution towards the Building Funds of Tata's Indian Institute of Research, and an annual subscription of Rs. 35,000 towards the expenses of its maintenance with a free grant of 300 acres of land for building site on condition that the Institute be located in Gondal. This generous offer of the Thakor Saheb is more favourable than that made by the Government of Mysore, and has the additional advantage of retaining the Institute in the Presidency of Bombay, though we should prefer to see it nearer than either. Among the principal events of the year was the deputation to Gondal of the Baroda Sanitary Commissioner in order to study the sanitary arrangements and particularly the measures adopted for the prevention of plague. The work of the Police during the year, it is pleasant to record, was marked by considerable skill and vigilance in the detection of crime generally. The various industries are all in a prosperous condition, the principal articles of manufacture being cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and wood-work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles. Marked progress continues to be shown in all educational matters, while the same may be said of all the other State departments without exception.

A DANGER TO CROQUET. FROM a correspondence in the "Croquet Gazette" it would seem that the "most intellectual of out-door games" is again in danger. At the moment, indeed, croquet is flourishing exceedingly at home. All through the summer, tournaments are in progress, generally two or three at once in different parts of the country. The membership of the Croquet Association continues to increase steadily. New votaries are constantly being attracted to the game; they come not infrequently to scoff, but remain to play. Croquet will never, perhaps, be a widely popular game; the amount of space which it occupies—one croquet lawn being equal in size to three tennis courts—is against it in that respect, and it appeals more to the middle-aged and sedentary than to the young and athletic. But it is, within its limits, a most fascinating game, and in this age of "mixed" athletics it has a particular claim as the sole game in which men and women can compete on entirely equal terms. Its great defect is that no one has yet succeeded in giving a certain chance to the player who fails to get the balls first. Croquet, among the best players, displays too great a tendency to resemble games of "100 up" among billiard professionals. The one who first gets "in" often wins without giving his opponent a single shot, except out of the middle of a hoop in which he has been carefully wired. The correspondence in question is mainly directed towards eliminating this annoying feature, which too often makes the result of a match depend on the toss of the coin. Unfortunately most of the suggestions tend to make the game more difficult, and that, of course, is hard on the inferior players. Croquet was killed a generation ago, because the hoops were made so narrow that no one but a first-class expert could get through them except by a fluke. The large and growing number of devotees, who now enjoy the game, all the more, perhaps, because they do not play with the mechanical perfection of the cracks, must hope that improvements will not make it once more unduly difficult. Perhaps the best suggestion so far is that prohibiting the four-ball break, which corresponds with fair closeness to barring the spot stroke at billiards. Croquet is probably unique among out-door games in this one sidedness, as it is in the peculiar call which it makes on the strategical faculty. Human ingenuity ought to be equal to devising a remedy which will not disgust the seven-bisquer while relieving the monotony of which the best players complain.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding, when further consideration was given to the report of the Committee on the Draft Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act of 1898.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th September in Calcutta was 451 against 455 and 437 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 90. There were 34 deaths from cholera, against 28 and 34 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 27. There were 15 deaths from plague, against 11 and 13 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 28 deaths from tetanus against 21 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 148 and 42, respectively, against 146 and 49 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·6 per mile per annum, against 27·1 the mean of the last five years.

FRENCH gunnery experts are engaged upon the perfection of a new machine gun, for which terrible powers are claimed. It is stated that the new weapon is capable of discharging 300 bullets in the second, and that its range is quite 5,000 yards. Up to the present, however, the weapon has the defect of becoming somewhat heated. The studies of the experts at the Saint Etienne Arms Factory are now being directed to the correcting of this defect.

ACCORDING to a coloured preacher in America motor-cars are responsible for earthquakes. The earth is round and turns. For it to turn it must have an axle. For the same reason there must be means of lubrication and for that the oil supplies are provided. But motorists have been robbing the earth of so much petroleum with which to provide petrol for their cars that subterraneously there is lack of lubricant. Hence eruptions and earthquakes.

DUMMY destroyers are to be constructed for the purpose of night gun practice on warships. They will be fitted with electric light installations and are to serve as targets for real practice with service charges and the number of hits made will be recorded in holes and splinters. Great care is to be exercised in using these dummy craft, and special lights will be displayed by them to obviate any risk of opening fire on a legitimate destroyer lit up for night-aiming practice.

THE "Kreuz Zeitung," the organ of the military and aristocratic classes, says that because the German Press has arrived at the conviction that the British Channel Fleet must be received with the politeness demanded by common hospitality, this does not mean that the feeling towards Great Britain is specially friendly. It complains of many provocations from English publicists and statesmen, forgetting the attitude assumed towards England by prominent Germans. In one issue, the "Kreuz Zeitung" itself published a very violent article on the dangers of British supremacy on the sea.

INDIAN territory now stands at the head of all competitors for the rapidity of the growth of its vegetation. The "Cheerotah Times" reports the distressing case of a boy who climbed a cornstalk the other day to see how the corn—i.e. maize or Indian corn—was getting on. Unfortunately the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down, and he is now out of sight. Three men have been trying with axes to cut the stalk down, but it grows so fast that they cannot hack it twice in the same place. It was feared that the boy would die of starvation, but as he has already thrown down four bushels of cobs there is reason to believe that his diet, though monotonous, is adequate. What his ultimate fate will be only Mark Twain could predict.

THE visit of the English Fleet to the Baltic has undoubtedly excited much wrathful indignation in Germany; still, in society at any rate, this is as nothing, says the "World," compared with the wrathful indignation aroused by the visit of the English King to Marienbad. The mere mention of the word "Marienbad" just now in Westphalia, or, indeed, in any of Junkerdom's strongholds, always provokes a storm. For the whole Junker clan are convinced that King Edward has gone to Austrian Marienbad this summer, instead of going to German Homburg, for no other reason than to show his dislike of the Vaterland and the Vaterland's Kaiser. And although they are never weary of proclaiming—and with a lofty dignity that ought to be impressive—that they did not wish him to go to Homburg, that on the contrary they are very glad indeed he did not go, it is easy to see that in their hearts they bitterly resent his not going. Thanks to the propaganda the Pan-Germans have been carrying on among them of late out of every 20 Junkers 19 at least are firmly convinced that King Edward heartily dislikes both Germany and Germans, and they are anxious as they say to know why. So firmly fixed is the idea in their heads that with him it is a case of L'Allemagne voila l'ennemi!" that it is a sheer waste of time telling them they are wrong—that King Edward is not only much too kindly a man but much too clever a statesman and patriotic a ruler to indulge in wholesale dislikes of any sort.

ONE result of the "rapprochement" between England and France (writes the Paris correspondent of the "Globe") is the increased attention being given in this country to almost everything English, from King Edward's hats to the weather in London, and from British politics to what the "Times" says. There was a time in France when the fall of a British Ministry was dismissed in three lines in an out-of-the-way corner of the newspaper, and the result of the Derby concerned Frenchmen so little that it was in plenty of time if it was announced in next morning's journal. But a change has set in. All the principal Paris organs have now their own correspondents in London, and very little that happens in the British metropolis is neglected by these special envoys. On Sunday evening the "Temps," which to Frenchmen is the nearest approach to our "Thunderer," devoted over a column to a laudatory and well-informed article on the new Indian Viceroy. After telling the stirring history of himself and his father, the journal told of Lord Minto's skill and daring in the saddle, how he rode in the Grand National Steeplechase five times, on one of these occasions being so badly hurt that the doctors gave him up. "But," says the "Temps," "Lord Minto's greatest triumph in steeplechases was achieved in France in 1874, when—the only gentleman rider in a field of 18—he rode his own mare, Miss Hungerford, to victory in the Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil!" Lord Minto was in Paris during the Commune, and, as an amateur fireman, he helped to extinguish the incendiary fires lighted by the "petroleuses."

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

SOME CHAPTERS ON EDUCATION

FOREWORD.

THE following papers deal exclusively with the education of those boys, who have time and means to follow the normal curriculum of the public school and the University. The principles which the writer seeks to establish have, he hopes, a much wider relevance; but he has made no attempt to apply them to other cases. All his ideas have doubtless been anticipated in theory, and many of them, here and there, in practice. But though they may be familiar to some readers, they have certainly no place in the official philosophy of our public schools.

I—AN UNDERGRADUATE.

Not long ago, I spent a day at Oxbridge with an undergraduate friend in his third term. Few youths could be, to all appearance, more happily situated; yet I found him dissatisfied with the place and discontented with his lot. This frame of mind was partly due, no doubt, to peculiarities of individual temperament, not to say temper. But, making all possible allowance for idiosyncrasy, one cannot but suspect something amiss in the educational system which, if it did not foster, at least failed to counteract the idiosyncrasy in question. Thus "Kappa" in the "Westminster."

My young friend's case set me thinking. It was sad, it was almost tragic, that a lad of good physical health and good mental capacity, at the age when all his forces, physical and mental, ought to be pleasurably, even rapturously, expanding, should, in spite of all outward advantages, let the irrecoverable months slip away in moody discontent. His days should have been as a rosary of priceless pearls, and he let them run through his fingers like beads of common glass. Why? Clearly in ignorance, among the many things he had learnt, he had not learnt the value of life. It was foolish of me to envy him and long to change places with him—unless, indeed, I could have transferred my soul of fifty into his body of twenty. Fate had given him a treasure-casket, but no key to unlock it; and education, failing in its primary duty, had not helped him to forge a key. "Its primary duty?" Yes, so I call it. That is just the view I have to urge.

All the way up to town that evening, the train ran to the rhythm of the old phrase "Si jeunesse savait! Si jeunesse savait!" Why should not youth know? I asked myself. Why should its best years be portioned out between dead-tasking work and idle child's play, both seeming deliberately calculated to conceal from it the splendour and the mystery of this strange adventure of life, on which, for a little space, it is embarked? We are given some two or three score years to enjoy the pageant of the universe and contemplate the miracle of existence; and we let our ingenuous youth waste their intelligence on dismal pedantries and their admiration on despicable trifles. Is it so surprising, after all, that my young friend should move as a blind man among the glories of his blood and state?

Before going any further, let me put this youth's case a little more in detail. His temperament, as I have admitted, may be in some measure exceptional, but his course of life has been absolutely typical. He is a fair average product of English middle-class education.

In ability he is above rather than below the average. After two years at a preparatory school, he passed with a junior scholarship into a large public school. His parents had no particular "views" as to his career, and he followed the line of least resistance. He showed no special capacity for mathematics, or for such elementary sciences as came in his way; while, on the other hand, he did show a distinct capacity for classics. Accordingly he went on the classical side, and worked his way up quite normally. In due time he took a senior scholarship, reached the sixth form at a rather earlier age than usual and eventually became head boy of the form and captain of the school. It was his misfortune—I say it in all seriousness—to be unable to carry through the outdoor side of his school life as normally as the indoor side. Up to the age of fifteen or sixteen he was slightly delicate and was, by doctor's orders, debarred from playing football. For cricket he showed no particular aptitude, and (betraying herein, I think a flaw of character) he consequently did not cultivate it. Fives he played with zest, and he became a passable fencer. But his real outdoor interests were rowing and racquets. He became one of the best racquet-players in the school.

This reads like a highly prosperous school career, nor is the appearance entirely fallacious. One point I wish to emphasise is that my young friend was exceptionally fortunate in his masters. If anything was amiss, it was the system, not the men who administered it. The headmaster he regarded and justly, with unqualified respect and affection. The sixth-form master was an excellent scholar and amiable man, with whom his boys stood on the best of terms. The current objection to a classical education—that it teaches the boys neither classics nor anything else did not apply in this case. The youth in question and a considerable number of his schoolmasters, did actually acquire a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and learned to take more or less pleasure in some of the authors they read. It was their own fault, too, if they did not gain a fair command of French and a smattering of mathematics. The school, in short—if I am not mistaken—was well above the average in the efficiency of its educational mechanism.

Fell wing, then the normal course, my young friend competed for and won an open scholarship at one of the most famous colleges in Oxbridge, and there, at the beginning of his third term, I went to visit him.

What was his frame of mind? He was a member of an ancient and splendid foundation, mother of many illustrious sons; but if the thought gave him any pleasure, it was so slight as to form no appreciable factor in his mental state. He occupied beautiful rooms, looking out upon one of the most beautiful prospects in a city of no less beauty than renown—and he regarded it all not only without enthusiasm but almost with distaste. He moved every day among noble buildings, pregnant with historical and personal associations—and he did not care to inform him himself of them. Knowing practically nothing of the political or spiritual history of his country, he was naturally indifferent to the part which Oxbridge had played in it. He had brought with him the requisites neither for a vivid enjoyment nor for a reasonable criticism of the place, its traditions, and its methods. He was not pinched for money, the fault did not lie there. He was not without friends—but he carefully selected those from whom he could receive no intellectual stimulus. His school life, in short, had left him with an unawakened imagination, an atrophied intelligence, a patriotism indistinguishable from the most primitive tribal instinct, and not the remotest realisation of the splendour of his heritage either as an Englishman or as a citizen of the world.

"He was an exceptionally stupid boy," you may say. His masters called him brilliant. "Perhaps he had been over-worked—over-crammed." He had always worked with fair diligence; but all that he did came easy to him and he spent fewer hours over his books than did most of his comrades and competitors. "His home influences, then, had been hostile to his intellectual expansion." If so, the hostility had taken the shape of over-encouragement; but there had been no forcing of any sort. The one definite factor, outside the schoolroom, that had been clearly unfavourable to his development was his partial disability in athletics. Finding how little his scholastic distinction counted among his fellows in comparison with the athletic distinctions, he could not attain, he was led to place an exorbitant value on the muscular as opposed to the mental life. Thus he went up to Oxbridge despising, almost resenting, his own talents, and with his whole heart set upon childish things.

"Clearly there was some odd kink in this boy's mind." Yes; but his education, which ought to have straightened it out, had rather drawn it tighter. "He seems to have suffered from a curious aridity of soul." Yes; but his education had, if not created that aridity, at any rate failed to irrigate and fertilise it. Will Oxbridge itself succeed any better? It seems very doubtful. The chances are that, five-and-twenty years hence, as he begins to feel the horizon of his life contract, he will gradually realise what the world and what Oxbridge might have been, and will say, to himself, as I do now, "Si jeunesse savait!"

(Concluded on page 8.)

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

PRELIMINARY COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Tsar has ordered a commission for arranging a meeting of the National Assembly to examine the project for the formation of a Council of Ministers under the Premier who, with the Ministers of War, Marine and Foreign affairs, will have the sole right of reporting to the Emperor.

THE INSURGENTS AT BAKU.

Anarchy Rampant.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Murders, pillaging and incendiarism continue at Baku.

Eleven derricks on the Viceroy's oil-field which have hitherto been efficiently protected were burned yesterday.

The insurgents are obstructing and attacking trains in the Tiflis district.

M. DE WITTE AT PLYMOUTH.

The Kaiser a Friend.

LONDON SEPT. 18.

M. de Witte has arrived at Plymouth homeward bound on a German steamer. Speaking at an entertainment on board he referred to the Emperor William as a warm friend of the Tsar and President Roosevelt. He then proceeded to propose the health of the Emperor William.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

M. de Witte has landed at Cherbourg and thence proceeds to Paris and Brussels, and does not return to St. Petersburg till November.

THE ANTI-PEACE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

Violence Abandoned.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the anti-peace demonstrations continue in various localities, but without violence.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Norwegian Conference at Carlstad has been adjourned.

THE TSAR'S PLEASURE TRIP.

The Tsaritsa and her children accompanied the Tsar in his yacht. It is purely a pleasure trip.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

More Shocks.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Sharp shocks of earthquake took place in Calabria yesterday doing further damage.

PROPOSED HAGUE CONFERENCE

The Tsar's Proposal

The Tsar proposes to invite the Powers to a second Hague Conference, President Roosevelt deferring to the Tsar agreeing that the initiative is better coming from the originator of the first Conference.

BARON KOMURA'S HEALTH.

Baron Komura is now convalescent.

THE REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.

A Plume for Scotland

The King has telegraphed to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh saying he hoped that the extraordinarily fine appearance of the Volunteers yesterday should be an incentive to others to join the force whose patriotism is so greatly to be commended.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Conference to Bring about Settlement.

Arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily for an early conference of Lancashire masters and operatives to formulate a mutual agreement for the automatic regulation of wages in accordance with the recent settlement.

THE CREW OF THE JOHN GRAFTON.

Landed on Swedish Coast.

The crew of the John Grafton have landed in two boats on the Swedish Coast.

SIR T. LIPTON'S ACCIDENT.

It is expected that Sir T. Lipton will be convalescent in a few days.

OBITUARY.

An M. P. and a Celebrated Writer

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Gunter, the member for Barkston Ash division of Yorkshire West Riding.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The death is announced of Dr. George Macdonald

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD MINTO'S MOVEMENTS.

Definitely to Arrive on 3rd November.

THE STAFF TO ACCOMPANY.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Minto informs Reuter's agency that he definitely leaves Marseilles with the Countess Minto and daughters on the 20th October on board the steamer Macedonia.

The staff accompanying him will consist of Major Adam, Major Fielding, Lord Francis Scott and Surgeon Colonel Crooke Lawless.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Assuming a Serious Aspect.

The Morocco negotiations are beginning to excite uneasiness.

It is stated that Germany's pretensions are growing even to the extent of including the port of Mogador.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Leaves Urga for Tibet.

The Dalai Lama left Urga on the 15th inst. ostensibly for Tibet.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 19

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India on the subject of the Railway freight charges with special reference to wheat. In their concluding para they say that Russia, North America and the Argentine Republic are the great wheat exporting countries. They compete with India in the markets of the world and in fixing the Indian railway rates, it is necessary to bear in mind the cost of transportation in these countries. A very small difference in the price of wheat and seeds will determine whether India or another producer supplies a demand, and it is surely therefore not unreasonable to assume that if these staples can be delivered in Calcutta at a lower cost than at present it would be advantageous to the country generally. For it will be assisting the development of the export trade which is the common object alike of the Government of India and of all interested in the commercial prosperity of the Indian Empire.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

A meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction will be held here to-morrow at which Lord Curzon will speak. It will be open to the public. Sir Arundel-Arundel will preside.

DURAND FOOTBALL AT SIMLA.

NORTH STAFFORDS vs. 60TH RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

In Durand football tournament the North Staffordshires met the 60th Rifles in second ties this afternoon, the ground being in excellent condition, and the number of spectators being as large as every The Rifles started off severely handicapped by the fact that two of their best men had been recalled in order a catch trooper home. Despite this disadvantage they began by pressing their opponents until twelve minutes after time. The centre forward of the Staffords with a brilliant run scored a clever goal. Again the Rifles played up rigorously and twice missed scoring by a narrow margin. The Staffords then kicked a goal, but off- side was given against them. Half time then was called.

The game was resumed and continued very even, Rifles more than once having a narrow shave of scoring. There was however a good deal of kicking out of bounds on both sides, until eight minutes before time the Staffords made a fine rush and after a scrimmage in front of the goal scored their second point. Great excitement prevailed when the Rifles' forward with a smart run and hard low kick, shot the ball through the Staffords' goalkeeper's hands and scored a well deserved point. The whistle, however, sounded two minutes later, the Staffords winning a capital game by two goals to one.

SURVEY OF INDIA AND BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

It has been decided to adopt the two inch scale for Forest Survey maps in Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces. No 6 party of the Surveys Department in the Sunderbans after the conclusion of its forest survey present work.

Mr. J. McHatton, Survey of India, has been permitted to retire.

News has reached India of the death at Dover of Mr. T. B. Theakston, Head of the Mathematical Instrument Branch of the Survey of India. It has been decided to abolish the Bangalore Survey Dept training school at the the close of the present season.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The transport Assaye arrives at Bombay on the 23th instant from Southampton with a large number of officers and their families.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The third day's races came off most successfully at Poona. The attendance was as good as before. Only one favourite came to the front. The backers had a bad day. In the Kharakwasla Plate jump race there was keen competition. We were glad to see L C Hoyt again riding, but unluckily he was not in place, the race being won by his brother. The following are the results:

The Kharakwasla Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Mr W Bass' Stockbell 10st 10lb.....A Hoyt 1
Mr W Moran's Malvina 9st 11lbs.....Johnson 2
Mr C E Tayleur's Tarcoola 7st 6lbs.....Hanai. 3
Messrs Wood and Badger's Curfew Bell 10st 0lb Lansdowne 4

Betting—evens Redshot, 4 Gladstone, 5 Stockbell, 6 Malvina and 12 the rest.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time 3 mins. 13 3/5 secs.

The Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr G K's Berlin 8st 11lb.....Meisons 1
Mr J Jacob's Chiragh 8st 8lbs.....Dondi 2
Mr A Rezak's Young Cardigan 8st 8lbs...Robinson 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hadhur 9st 7lbs.....Ames 4

Betting 3 Cardigan, 4 Zachreet and Hadhuer 6 Hermit, 8 Berlin 10 Selpme and 15 the rest.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 55 1/5 secs.

The Poona Handicap.—Rs. 3,000 out of which second receives Rs. 600 and the third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr John Morris Amyas.....Burns 1
Mr W Moran's Epitome 7st 9lbs.....B mest 2
Mr E C Ramsbaw's Signorina 7st 13lbs...Barrett 3
Mr Kelso's Harpist 8st 11lb.....Hesroo 4

Betting 3 Signorina 4 Dulcimer and Royalist, 5 Spirea, Epitome and Amyas 6 Harpist, 8 Diakkaway and long odds the rest.

Won by one length; a neck between second and third. Time 1 min 3 secs.

The Wanowrie Plate.—Rs. 3000, out of which second receives Rs. 600 and the third, Rs. 400. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1903, of a race value Rs. 900 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 4lbs. of Rs. 7 000, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 5lbs. Distance.—3 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Naoji's Grey Fox 7st 8lbs.....Meisom 1
Mr A J D Souza's Sir Jamal 7st 8lbs...A Hoyt 2
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nadji's Bay Middleton 9st 7lbs.....Foster 3
Mr Arsin A Essayie's Little Joker 7st 10lbs.....Heeroo 4

Betting-evens Bay Middleton, 3 Rose and Ptarmigan 5 Zarriff, 8 Sir Jamal, Grey Fox and Panala and long odds the rest.

Won by a length; a head between second and third. Time 1 min 27 secs.

The September Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs. 200. A High weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1903. Distance,—1 mile.

Mr J C Galstaun's Riverside 11 0st 2lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Bevan Allen's Jim Gosper 8st 4lbs Morrison. 2
Mr G K's Jubliant 5st 12lbs.....Meisom 3
Aga S Shah's Prestwick 7st 8lbs.....Ramad 4

Betting-evens Riverside, 3 Jim Gosper and Jubilant and 5 the rest.

Won by a length, a head between second and third. Time 1 min 46 secs.

The Naval and Military Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. For maiden Arabs 14-1 and under (new measurement) which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over previous to 1st April, 1905, bona-fide and unconditionally the property of British Officers on full pay resident in India, of his Majesty's Navy or Army and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on 1st July, 1905 14-1 to carry 11-7. W. I. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 50 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7th oftener 12lbs. Allowances.—Landing Allowance as per General Conditions. To be ridden by G. Rs,. duly qualified to enter for the race.

Mr Watkin William's Surhan 9st 5lbs.....Mr H Anderson 1
Colonel G N Mayne's Tabasco 10st 0 11bs .....Capt Hopwood 2
Captain Bickford's Silver Fox 10st 11b Mr Barnett 3
Major F J M Edwards' Little Exile 11st 4lbs .... Capt Maynell 4

Betting 3 Tabasco and Whiteface, 8 Surhan, 6 Silver Fox and Grey Goose, 10 Exile and long odds the rest.

Won by 2 lengths, a length between second and third. Time 1 min 27 2-5 secs.

THE NEW RESIDENT FOR MYSORE,

MR. M. FRASER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

On the return of Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. to the Secretaryship in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Mr. M. Fraser, C.I.E., will be appointed to officiate as Resident in Mysore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Major Hay is appointed officiating Commandant and Major Brown, officiating Second-in-Command of the 78th Moplahs vice Colonel Burton granted leave of absence on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Landale, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieut. Hermon Hodge, Oxfordshire Light Infantry has been permitted to resign.

The deaths are reported of Captain Dalyell, 20th Deccan Horse, at Secunderabad, on 18th September, from enteric fever, and of Captain Holbrooke, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Western Command, at Poona, on 18th inst.

STORM IN A BERAR TEA CUP.

The boys of the Government Boarding house at Amraoti desired the other day to attend a meeting at which Swadeshi and other more or less political questions were to be discussed. On the notice of the meeting being brought to the Headmaster, he forbade each boy separately and individually to attend the meeting; but all the boys went out that evening and imbibed political wisdom of a vague type, and on the following morning paid for the escapade by being caned and fined a rupee each. Had they been English boys they would have recognised that they had met with their just deserts; but Young Mahrattas are of the blood of Shivaji, the hero, and they vowed that such injustice was not to be borne, and packing up their small belongings on a convenient cart, they left the boarding house in a body. We understand that they obtained a welcome in the private boarding-house which flourishes under the fostering care of a leading-light of the temple of Thespis at Amraoti: but this welcome was somewhat counteracted by a notice to the effect that unless they returned to their duty within a week they would "catch it hot" from the Educational Department. As the eyes of Amraoti, if not of all India, were on them, these young gruffers of the Fractian Speing refused to go back; and it is rumoured that many of them are likely to have a prolonged holiday.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

(SEMI-FINAL ROUND.)

13TH HUSSARS vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

The game in the semi-final round between the 13th Hussars and the Cheshire Regt. last evening was a very fast one and although the Hussars did most of the pressing and especially in the first half had several good openings, they were unable to score. The Cheshires too failed to score, but in the second half shot a goal, which was disallowed on the offside rule. The Hussars showed very indifferent form in front of goal, their shooting being about the poorest seen in the tournament. The game having ended in a draw will be replayed this evening.

DETAILS.

The Cheshires kicked off from the Bandstand end and immediately pressing carried the ball up to their opponents' end. The Hussars relieved the pressure and play for the next minute or so ranged between midfield and the Hussars' "25". The Cheshires continued to press and the Hussars' centre half heading the ball towards his own goal, it went behind. The Hussars now assumed the aggressive and a promising attack was checked by a good kick by the Cheshires' right back. Returning to the attack the Hussars pressed their opponents hard for a bit, until some good combination by the Cheshires' forwards transferred the venue of play to the other end. A duel between the backs followed and then after Cheshires had visited their opponents' end, the latters centre forward passing to the outside right in midfield gave the latter a shot out goal which went behind. The Cheshires next attacked and for some minutes the Hussars were hard pressed, but the sound defence of their backs prevented any score. A foul against the Cheshires and shortly after another for which a penalty was allowed gave the Hussars a splendid chance of scoring, but the centre forward who took the kick shot wide. Give-and-take play followed; then the Hussars pressing sent in two shots in succession, one of which struck the crossbar. Continuing to press the Cheshires' right back conceded a corner and the kick being badly placed, the ball went behind. The Hussars continued to have the best of exchanges for some minutes and the Cheshires' custodian was called upon to save twice. The Cheshires got away once or twice, but the venue of operations never remained long in the Hussars' territory, the superior combination of their forwards and the defence of their backs invariably leading to play being transferred back to Cheshires' territory. During the last five minutes in the first half, the Cheshires asserted themselves and when the whistle went they were attacking strongly. Score at half time

13th Hussars.....Nil
Cheshires.....Nil

From the kick off the Hussars were quickest on the ball and play settled shown in Cheshires' territory for a while. Next the Cheshires' forwards being well fed by their backs assumed the aggressive and a shot by the centre forward went wide. The Hussars relieving the pressure attacked in turn, play for a few minutes being confined to the Cheshires' end. Give-and-take play followed, and then the Hussars attacking strongly gave their opponents an anxious times, but poor shooting nullified all their efforts to score. Play for a time after this ranged up and down the field and finally settled down in Cheshire's territory, the Hussar's inside right having a shot which went wide. Shortly after bad shooting lost another splendid opening. Continuing to press, the inside right sent another shot which was well cleared by the custodian. The Cheshires now relieving the pressure rushed the ball down the ground; the outside right sent in a shot which found the net, but the goal was ruled off-side. Even exchanges followed from the kick out, then the Hussars invaded their opponents' territory, a shot by the centre going behind. Both teams now attacked in turn, the Cheshires being conceded a corner, nothing resulting from the kick out. The Cheshires were now having the best of exchanges, and play for some minutes was confined to Hussars' territory. Relieving the pressure after a bit, the Hussars transferred the venue of play to their opponents' end and the Cheshires' goalkeeper was called upon to save twice, which he did well. The whistle sounded the cessation of hostilities shortly after, neither side having scored.

The following were the teams:—

13TH HUSSARS.		CHESHIRE REGIMENT.
Cpl Flockhard Goal-keeper.		Pte Chapman Goal-keeper.
Dimsdale right Davis left	Backs	Corpl Crackler right Pte Edwards left
Tassie right Lieut Rees centre Trindar left	12 Backs	Pte Earles right Sergt Price centre Pte Fowles left
Dixon inside right Palmer centre Cpl Tyler inside left Dean inside right Diack outside	Forwards	Cle-Sergt Henshall right outside Pte Shelton right inside Pte Wilde centre Pte Holland left inside Corpl Hinchcliffe left outside

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. P. W. D. C. C.

The Gymkhana Reserves met the P. W. D. C. C. in a whole day match, yesterday, the game resulting in an easy victory for the Reserves by 120 runs on the first innings. The Reserves won the toss and batting first compiled the respectable total of 166, towards which Captain Wilson contributed 59, Captain McDonald 26, Mr. Gillum 21, Mr. H. McNaghten 19 and Mr. West 13. Captain Wilson played sterling cricket for his score of 59, while Captain McDonald was batting for nearly an hour eventually losing his wicket to a splendid catch in the slips. The P. W. D. could only make 46 in their first innings, Wood (18) alone reaching double figures. Following on they did much better scoring 115 for seven wickets. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Capt J H MacDonald, c R Hogan, b E Hogan	26
Mr F P West, b F Wood	13
Mr G C Griffin, c and b Lynn	4
Mr M Innes Ker c and b Lynn	0
Capt Wilson, run out	59
Mr H Mac Naghten, c Rhe Philipe, b Wood	19
Mr H Robertson, run out	7
Mr W R B Douglas, b R Hogan	0
Mr S J Gillum, run out	21
Mr K Campbell, c DeMonte, b Wood	12
Mr M N Hogg, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Wood	19	53	—	3
R Hogan	12	36	—	1
Lynn	8	20	—	2
E Hogan	6	12	—	1
Kent	3	9	—	0
DeMonte	1	3	—	0
Rhe Philipe	3	17	—	0
Wittet	1	3	—	0

P. W. D. C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J B Cullen, b Douglas	2	to bat	0
F P B Wood, c Gillum, b Hogg	18	st Macnaghten, b Macdonald	0
W E Hogan, c and b Douglas	9	not out	8
D B Phillip, b Douglas	2	to bat	
E C Hogan, b Hogg	0	st Macnaghten, b Macdonald	4
C T B Scovell, b Douglas	3	c Munshi, b Macdonald	23
R J Kent, b Hogg	0	b Griffin	9
R Hogan, b Hogg	0	not out	3
J DeMonte, c Innes-Ker, b Douglas	4	b Griffin	4
G Wittet, c Hogg, b Douglas	1	c Munshi, b Hogg	23
E S Lynn, not out	0	c Hogg, b Gillum	40
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	46	Total for 7 wkts..	115

His score includes 7 fours

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings				2nd Innings.			
	O	R	M	W	O	R	M	W
W R B Douglas	7	26	0	6	4	11	0	1
M N Hogg	8	7	2	4	6	11	2	1
K Campbell					3	5	0	0
F Robertson					3	22	0	0
G Griffin					5	20	1	2
S Gillum					4	10	0	1
Capt Macdonald					6	12	1	1

THEATRICAL DISPUTES IN COURT.

THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND THEIR PLAYWRIGHT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Chotalal Mulchand and another against Mulchankar Harinand Bhatt, in which the plaintiffs, the proprietors of a theatrical company known as the "Mumbai Gujerati Natak Mandali," prayed that the defendant, a playwright, may be restrained by injunction from having any direct or indirect, open or secret connection with any company performing its plays in Bombay and in particular from having any such connections with the "Subodh Natak Mandali," for the period mentioned in his agreement, also that the defendant may be restrained from working for any other theatrical company and from writing plays and training and teaching actors for any one else except the plaintiffs for ten years from the 1st August 1899; and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such damages as may be just, with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Strangman, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Vaidya, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjishaw, and Sundardas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 1st August 1899 they entered into an agreement with the defendant, by which the latter agreed to serve the plaintiffs for a period of ten years from the date of the agreement in the manner stated therein. The defendant was to compose, or get composed, plays for the plaintiffs as they might direct, to teach and train actors, and to do any kind of work pertaining to the plaintiffs' dramatic company or conducive to its benefit as ordered by the plaintiffs. By the third clause of the agreement, the defendant agreed not to have any direct or indirect, open or secret communication with any company performing its plays in Bombay without a written permission from the plaintiffs, for a period of ten years from the date of the agreement. By the fifth clause of the agreement defendant agreed to serve the plaintiffs on the terms of the agreement for a period of ten years. In the month of December 1904, however, the defendant stopped attending the plaintiffs' theatre and performing his usual work, and the plaintiffs were informed that he was engaged in getting up a theatrical company on his own account. They made enquiries and discovered that, instead of performing his duties with them, he had been going about the country collecting boys as actors for a theatrical company at Ahmedabad which he had started, the nominal proprietor being his son-in-law, one Wishwanath, a young man of 25 years, who had no experience of theatres and had no means of his own. After several messages had been sent to defendant, requiring him to perform his duties with the plaintiffs, a written notice was sent to him on 25th February, 1905. No reply was received from him. On the 1st March 1905, five of the plaintiffs' actors suddenly left for Ahmedabad, they having been enticed away by defendant to perform in his new theatrical company there. Plaintiffs afterwards discovered that defendant, in the first week of March, 1905, was engaged in negotiating to purchase a theatrical company in Bombay, known as the "Subodh Natak Mandali," performing at the Coronation Theatre, Grant Road, and that he purchased the same for a sum of Rs. 8,500 or Rs. 9,500. The purchase was made nominally in the name of defendants's son-in-law, but the monies were provided by defendant. He was now engaged in carrying on the business of the "Subodh Natak Mandali," and in giving performances of plays in Bombay. He attended constantly at the theatre, attended rehearsals, trained and taught actors, and acted generally as the owner of the company and received the profits thereof. He was writing or had already written plays to be performed by his new company at Ahmedabad, and it was believed that he was about to amalgamate the Ahmedabad and Bombay Companies. Defendant had also enticed away two more of the plaintiffs' actors; and they said he had been guilty of gross breaches of his agreement, in consequence of which they had sustained great loss and damage.

The defendant admitted having entered into the agreement mentioned by the plaintiffs. He said that about ten years previous to the date of the agreement the plaintiffs had employed him for the purpose of composing plays and poems for them: and when they desired to tie him down to their company for ten years, they asked him to enter into an agreement and offered to give him a higher salary. In consideration of the higher salary, defendant agreed to enter into an agreement. When it was ready, he saw it purported to be with other persons besides him, and he objected to clause 3 as mentioned in the plaint. He had never agreed to teach or train actors or to do any kind of work other than composing plays and poems. Plaintiffs assured him that the clause did not apply to him and that it was put in merely for unforeseen emergencies, and was intended only for other parties to the agreement. Defendant signed the agreement on those representations and assurances of the plaintiffs. For a period of nearly five years, the defendant was never called upon to do anything whatever in the shape of service to the company save and except composing plays and poems. He said he never failed or refused to perform his usual work in December 1904 or at any other time. He had always been given the choice of composing his plays and poems either at his own house or at the theatre. It was wholly untrue that he had started a theatrical company at Ahmedabad about the time mentioned or that he was collecting boys as actors, or that he had any connection, direct or indirect, with any theatrical company started by his son-in-law, Wishwanath. Defendant had never agreed to do such work as was mentioned in the plaintiff's two letters, which were written simply for the purpose of annoying and insulting him. He had no theatrical company of his own, and he never enticed away any of the plaintiffs' actors. The letters in question and the insulting treatment accorded to defendant by the plaintiffs and their servants were all part of a scheme to pick quarrels with the defendant and drive him away from the theatre house. He had never negociated for the purchase of the Subodh Natak Mandali, had not attended to rehearsals, or trained or taught its actors He emphatically denied that his son-in-law was his nominee, and he said plaintiffs had made these allegations recklessly and without any foundation etc.

The hearing of the suit was proceeded with.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary, appointed under that Act, during the week ending 9th September 1905:—Herbert Wilfred Perry, lately executive engineer and now District Traffic Superintendent, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. An improved roller box goods vehicle for railway.—Arthur Bernard Gill, electrical engineer of 27 Whitehall Court, London, England. Improvements in the method of, and means for, electrically lighting railway carriages and the like.—Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Badsha Sahib and Company, merchants and mica and diamond miners, of No. 16 North Line Beach, Madras. An improved method of joining together sheets of mica.—A. R. Perumalchettiar, merchant and commission agent Trichinopoly. An improved press ink.—Peter Smith Swan, broker and commission agent, of 12 Clive Row, Calcutta. Improvements in roofs for shed buildings such as mills and factories. Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers, The Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay.—Improvement in cotton gin rollers.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, from Aden, with the English mail brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Mr J F
Appell, Miss L
Bright, Mr A G
Clark, Mr R G
Crosthwaite, Mr G B
Gill, Mr N
Hall, Capt and Mrs and 2 children
Arthur, Mr H R
Angus, Mr H
Addison, Mr W
Allen, Mr A S
Crowder, Lt O R
Chalmers, Mr D
Clark, Mr J E
Dickenson, Dr and Miss
Dunne, Mr J C
Ewan, Mr L P
Ewan, Mr H C
Greer, Mr F S
Hamilton, Mr F S
Herbert, Mr W L
Herbert, Mr C
Hunter, Mrs F
Heath, Mr T W
Killo, Mr J
King, Mr H A
La Touche, Lt W L
Norman, Mr H C
Smith, Mr E
Taylor, Lt E C
Warburton, Mr and Mrs R and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Jost, Mr C
Landon, Mr P
Lloyd, Mrs
Mackenzie, Capt J H
Mackenzie, Mr C W
Oliver, Mr L C
Phillips, Lt H
Palmer, Capt F C.
Painter Mr H P
Rankin, Lt F S
Stephens, Mr and Mrs R
Stewart, Mr D M
Smith, Mr A G
Turnbull, Mr H G B T
Upjohn, Miss G
Williams, Capt T G
Webber, Miss H G

FROM BRINDISI.

Alberton, Miss L
Bennet, Mrs A
Clarke, Mr T W
Tallents, 2 Misses
Venable, Mr C A

For Karachi: Kelly, Capt and Mrs.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A New "Symphonic Impression."

ANIMALS AS PERFORMERS.

THEATRICAL TRICKS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

With the death of Mr. Edmund Evans in his eightieth year there has disappeared one of the best-known of the old style of colour printers. Mr. Evans was an artist who relied on the fine effects of the wood engraving, and he worked before photography and the mechanical processes provided the bulk of the illustrations for books and pictorial magazines. Commercially wood-engraving has been left far behind, and it looks as if it may become one of the lost arts. Colour printing has indeed been revolutionised in recent years. Following upon the early prints from steel or copper plates came the engraving which was coloured by hand. This was a tedious as well as a costly process. The artist, having before him his state I plate, pressed into it his colours, and one proof per day was the average turnout. There was the disadvantage that hardly ever did the artist get two proofs alike, the colour placed on one plate often materially differing from that put on another, and thus it is that we find the prices realised for old proofs at Christie's frequently show a wide disparity. One picture may fetch as much as fifty guineas, and another from the same plate might be bought for a tenth of that sum. The hand-work was followed by the print obtained from a wood engraving, and then came lithography. The chromo has held away up till recent times, but the three colour process is now threatening it with extinction.

What will please Englishmen most is that our German and American rivals are not yet in it with us in the adaptation of the new method. Sir A. Conan Doyle, at a recent meeting of Raphael Tuck and Co., declared that the best class of their productions were now printed in this country, and that it was only the cheaper series of their goods which were sent to the Germany to be printed. In these days when the German is generally held up to our manufacturers to be the model producer, it is satisfactory to learn that at least English colour-printers are supreme, and that, in this industry, at any rate German firms are constantly requiring assistance. Quite recently large publishers sent orders to Germany for the preparation of a number of blocks by the three-colour process for the illustration of a well-known work. The German firm sent the orders to London to be executed, and the blocks were despatched to the Continent. When the pictures were printed they were marked "Made in Germany," which was only half the truth.

How is the three-colour process worked out? There are several methods now in use commercially, and, although, founded on the same idea, they all differ in detail. Take the Hentschel-Colourtype process. There are the three primary colours—red, yellow, and blue—and when a block has to be made of anything, be it a picture, a piece of furniture, a garment, or an article of food, the original is photographed three times through coloured filters. Three blocks have to be made, one to print in yellow, another in red, and the third in blue. A start is made with the yellow, and a negative is taken through a chemical which will show on the negative all that is yellow in the object. The filter kills all that is red and blue in the original. The red negative is next taken, and the same procedure is followed with the exception that another chemical filter is used which enables only the red, or such colours as contain red, to be photographed, the filter obliterating every particle of yellow and blue. When the third plate is exposed, there is a colour screen which will only take in blue. Having obtained the three negatives, three process blocks are made, and those three blocks are printed in yellow, red, and blue respectively. The yellow is printed first, the red on the top of the yellow, and the blue is impressed on the red and yellow. Printers are able to print from the blocks themselves, because the process is a letter-press one, and is not lithographic. Ink does not have to be toned down for any particular picture. The three inks used are of standardised colours, which are never varied. It is important to have a special art-coated paper—that is, a material with a clay surface. Librarians will regret this, as it has been predicted by many authorities that in fifty years books printed on such paper will crumble away. Experiments are, however, in progress which it is hoped will result in the discovery of a more lasting material. It is not usual to finish the blocks in a less time than forty-eight hours from the time the order is accepted, but a reproduction of a watercolour drawing has been made in the remarkably short space of four hours. Any number of pictures up to 100,000 can be taken from one set of blocks.

The first performance in England of a Symphonic Impression, by Signor Alberto Franchetti, given at the Queen's Hall, under Mr. Henry Wood's direction, was naturally a matter of interest to metropolitan music. The more individual and secondary title of the piece is Nella Foresta Nera, and the work falls easily into the category of the better modern things of musical art. Signor Franchetti, in his opening movement, harks back to the Weber ideal: and he certainly could have no better model. Just in the spirit of Wagner, when that musician showed how completely national, and therefore natural, was Weber's music, Signor Franchetti continues his own excursion from Weber to Wagner himself. He is clearly influenced by the second act of "Siegfried;" and the Forest Murmurs are therefore not without their value in the Foreste Nera. The composer, in a word, is in this score not a pioneer; yet he is not one who belongs to any retrograde movement. Though Signor Franchetti has already done good work—and this Symphonic Impression, if eccentrically named, is far from being commonplace—it is right to expect something greater from his pen in the future. The score was magnificently interpreted. Miss Elsie Horne, who made her first appearance at these concerts played the solo pianoforte part in certain Concert Variations upon an English Theme, Down Among the Dead Men. She plays with method and with skill. Mr. W. A. Peterkin sang the Recitative and Aria from Verdi's Don Carlos, Ella giammai; and the first part of the programme, not altogether an interesting one, closed with a rather dispiriting performance of Goldmark's overture, Sakuntala (a work of few merits), and with a brilliant rendering of Wagner's Walkuerenritt. Here the orchestra shone, indeed, in its playing of a flouristingly rhetorical work which, despite its sound and fury, signifies much, and is quite devoid, therefore, of any vulgarity.

One of the pieces of realism in the forthcoming Drury Lane play is to be a real flock of sheep; and something on the same lines, says rumour, will be presented in the sketch founded on part of the Old Testament story of Joseph, now under consideration at the Coliseum. Playgoers will recall the pack of hounds in "Dorothy"; and those who can go back farther will remember the transformation scenes in the pantomime at Astley's (now vanished), in which camels, horses, oxen, and sometimes a tiger or two, used to appear. The horse on the stage is fairly familiar; Mr. G. H. Snazelle in his Carl Rosa days used to bring his dachshund "Heofer" on with him in the part of Dustbeard; and Mr. Beerbohm Tree's great bulldog Bailey, in one of the Haymarket comedies, was well known in his day. The most familiar animal on the stage, however, is the ox. He is, of course, never on the programme, and generally makes his unwelcome entry in the middle of a pathetic scene, which he promptly spoils from the actor's point of view, but usually improves from that of the audience. With regard to the Coliseum production, some will wonder whether use will be made in it of that curious masterpiece, the play "Joseph and His Brethren," written by the late Charles Wells, and published, when the author was barely past his teens, and revised by him, and re-issued, in his 75th year. It contains, amid much that is tiresome and skewsly, some of the noblest poetic utterances and profoundest criticism of life to be found in English Poetry of the nineteenth century

and such men as Mr. Swinburn and Rossetti were among its most enthusiastic admirers. Indeed it was a glowing article by Swinburne which appeared in the "Fortnightly," in February, 1875, that really drew public attention to it, and led to its revision and republication. In this play Potiphar's wife is called Phraxanor, and is made a figure worthy of comparison with Cleopatra, Medea, Clytemnestra, Gudrun, and Brynhild. There are few things so powerful in the British drama as the third scene of the second act in this extraordinary work.

We have been hearing a great deal lately—and there is no doubt there is every foundation for what we have heard—concerning the weariness of the provinces of "musical comedy," and the poorness of every branch of theatrical "business" in the country. But the career of "Lady Madcap"—the Prince of Wales' success—which is being performed in the big towns by a very excellent company, goes to show how capricious is the public, and how impossible it is to draw any exact moral in things dramatic from any given set of circumstances. For "Lady Madcap," a musical-comedy—and a musical-comedy which, excellent as it is, is no better than one or two other musical-comedies which have met with but poor favour "on the road" in recent times—is playing to enormous audiences in every town it visits, and is making a very handsome profit every week for Mr. George Edwardes. How is this to be accounted for? Is it because Miss Marie Studholme is the "star"? Is it because the long-awaited and much-to-be-desired "boom" is to come this autumn in provincial theatricals? Or is it because the public has already changed its mind, and, after a very short spell of distaste for musical-comedy, is so soon to return to a love long cherished, to which, however, it had turned the cold shoulder in a fit of incontinency? The fact remains, "Lady Madcap," a musical-comedy, is drawing "packed houses" in the provinces. Let us hope that the turn of the tide has come at last.

How often have we laughed when the curtain has fallen, and, in response to plaudits, more or less enthusiastic—and plaudits have not to be very enthusiastic to raise it again—has risen once more on the bowing members of the company, to see the hero, heroine, villain, and adventuress scampering from the wings, undecided whether there is to be another call or not. The effect is ludicrous, and, of course, until the end of the play, the curtain ought not to rise again at all, unless it be on a continuation of the picture. But if we must have these little conventions, it is as well that they should be carried out with order and precision. An American stage manager has successfully invented a new system to control them. He has two green electric lights placed just inside the proscenium arch, about eight feet from the stage, and in full view of the actors from every part of the stage. These lights are controlled by the stage manager, who stands by a switch-board when the curtain comes downs, and decides whether or not applause justifies the curtain rising again. If the applause is not very violent it can be stimulated—but this is no invention of America; it is an old theatrical dodge of ancient usage—but it may not be known to the public. If the audience is unresponsive the curtain is waggled, as though someone were coming in front of it. The effect is almost unfailing—the hand-clapping is nearly always redoubled and another call achieved. It must be remembered that great stress is laid on the number of calls after each act, and if they fall below the regulation number on any particular night, there are ominous mutterings that the play is not going so well.

Owing to the ample opportunity allowed for carrying out the architectural alterations and installing the new decorations, the Empire Theatre in Leicester square will be ready for opening at the period originally contemplated, Monday, Oct. 2, has been fixed for the inaugural night, and it will then be found that the entire floor has been converted into a parterre with a winter garden in the space formerly occupied by the pit. The prices are to remain in the best parts of the house the same as before, but the upper circle will be reduced to half-a-crown, and the entirely reformed and reconstructed gallery will be a shilling. The principal opening attraction is to be a revue, written by Mr. George Grossmith, the younger, and bearing a strong operatic bias. Mr. Ivan Caryll will supply the music. Probably the success of The Linkman, at the old Gaiety has inspired the production. We are requested to state that the directorate of this house have made no overtures to any one outside the theatre to undertake the management, and Mr. Hitchins, whose association with the Empire dates from its theatrical days, will continue in his present position.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is not as an exception, but as a type, that I place him before the reader. He may have a little more ability than is usually associated with such a frame of mind; but the frame of mind itself—the absorption in childish things, coupled with extreme obtuseness to the glories, privileges, and potentialities of life—is absolutely normal. The obtuseness may be more wilful in him than in the average English boy; but, if so, that is the sole peculiarity of his case.

Now I believe that no boy who is not far below the average in intelligence need go up to the University, or forth into the world, in this state of spiritual torpor. I believe that the efficiency, the morality, and above all the happiness of coming generations might be inculculably promoted by a radical change in our system of education. I believe that the conscious and deliberate aim of education should be to enable a man, in the fullest sense of the word, to enjoy life; and that the enjoyment of life, for anyone who has time and means to cultivate his intelligence, is partly, no doubt, dependent on the gratification of physical appetite and the exertion of physical energy, but far more essentially and permanently on the intellectual apprehension of the sublimities and mysteries of the universe and of the human lot. Half of our discontent with life arises, like my young friend's discontent with Oxbridge, from sheer blindness to the splendours of our environment—a cataract which education scarcely attempts, and in most cases wholly fails, to remove.

A LOVE EPISODE.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGE OF "BOSS" CROKER'S DAUGHTER.

Under the blue skies of Aix-les-Bains the pretty daughter of Mr. Richard Croker the one-time powerful chief of Tammany Hall and the scion of a wealthy and popular Neapolitan family named Martino fell in love at first sight. Further acquaintance served only to deepen the affection which had sprung up, and within a month the lovers had exchanged the usual vows, and were ready and anxious to substantiate them in solemn manner before the priest.

But romance desired to play an even greater part than it had already done in this romantic match, and it found its opportunity in the obstacle which parental authority raised to a marriage in appearance if not in reality, so hastily arranged. The determination of the amorous young couple, however, would brook no delay, and the novelette sequel—an elopement—duly followed the other day.

There was naturally a great deal of commotion when the discovery was made and many telegrams passed between Mrs. Croker who was at Aix-les-Bains, and her husband, who at the moment happened to be in England. Urgent inquiries were at once instituted as to the whereabouts of the pair, and when they were ultimately traced it was found that they had in the meantime become husband and wife. It is doubtful whether the opposition to the match was at any time sufficiently strong to justify the course which the young couple took, but any resentment which may have existed has entirely disappeared. The indiscretion of a runaway marriage has been entirely forgiven, and Mr Croker hopes to be able to welcome them soon at his new Irish home, where he is now in residence. So all's well that ends well.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S STATESMANSHIP.

Writing on the question of the Partition of Bengal the "Gujerati" says:—Nearly five hundred protest meetings have been held in Bengal. The publication of the Proclamation has not abated the excitement but intensified it. Lord Curzon and his apologists might look upon his conduct in this matter as an exhibition of the highest statesmanship. But the absolute contempt with which he has treated all non-official representations and the indecent hurry with which the arrangements for the partition of Bengal are being hastened are indicative of any thing but statesmanship. It to enrage millions of of people on the eve of the royal visit is statesmanship, then Lord Curzon is doubtless a great statesman. But this was not the way Canning immortalised himself in Indian history in more troublous times, though we quite admit that it is open to a Viceroy to win immortality by methods other than those of magnanimous statesmanship or by methods which have not the sanction of the great Proclamation.

THE FIGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses on the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bombay University Senate:—Judging from the recent proceedings of the local University under its new constitution, the most unbiassed of observers could not but have noticed that the contemplated evils and inconveniences originally apprehended by the "true" reformers, the same who valiantly opposed the mischievous Universities Bill deliberately introduced into the Viceregal Council to set back Higher learning and the cause of real, solid, genuine progress and freedom, have actually come to pass and that at the very outset. At the meeting to the Senate held on Friday last the controversy as to the constitution of the Faculties, the number of Faculties, and the constitution of the Syndicate, came up for discussion and final disposal. Unfortunately the published proceedings do not give an account of the various arguments urged "pro and con" with anything approaching completeness and accuracy. Professor Selby was the righteous David of the meeting fighting against the Goliath of the Vice-Chancellor—a pronounced and unmitigated Curzonite—on the other side. It is satisfactory to record that the proceedings resulted in a signal triumph of the true reformers (the whilom oppositionists) by an overwhelming majority of 44 against 23. Thus the forces of Truth and Rational Progress have ultimately cast to the wind the elements of organised official conspiracy, of official insolence, and determined reaction.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The "Rast Goftar" thinks that a prompt initiative should be taken either by the Government or the Millowner's Association to check the evil of over-work in Bombay Mills. Our contemporary adds: The success of our mill-industry is solely dependent upon the general condition and powers of efficiency of the mill operatives. But the money grubbing cormorants of the millowners are so fully immersed in their accumulation of profits and inordinate commissions on the outputs, that they turn a deaf ear to every well-meaning note that is sounded by way of a precaution. The strain which is imposed upon the physical endurance of the workmen in having to drudge incessantly for fourteen to fifteen hours within the close precincts of a stuffy room in the trying heat of a tropical sun and under unhealthy surroundings is sufficient to break down the most robust and sturdy constitution. The effect of such a strain on a class of ill-fed and ill-housed workmen, whose natural physical stamina is by no means the strongest, is sufficient to consign the majority of them to an early grave. Already our mill-hands are so meagrely paid that to keep body and soul together they have, perforce, to submit themselves to a practice which they know is telling upon their health, and accelerating their way to premature death. It is not a question with them of avidity and money making as with their merciless employers, but a question of bare sustenance which impels them quietly to a course of suicide and decay. It is impossible, therefore, to expect an improvement in the existing condition of labour by an initiative from the mill-hands refusing to submit to overtime work. They will kill themselves in spite of their knowledge that the strain on their nerves is much too hard for them to sustain and overcome.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," in the course of a long article, observes:—To us, therefore, there is nothing surprising in the labour condition which unhappily prevail at present in the majority of cotton mills in the city. History, whether political or economic, is bound to repeat itself. The long nay exceedingly oppressive hours of labour prevalent in a large number of our local cotton factories had had their counterpart in Lancashire itself prior to 1845. When impassioned editors of English dailies scream aloud (rather too obstreperously) at the long hours enforced by certain Bombay mill-owners, with little or no milk of human kindness in them, give descriptions of men, women and children which fill column after column causing consciously or unconsciously, a sensation and vehemently demand legislative interference, they seem to affect ignorance of the fact with which the industrial history of the United Kingdom has made them familiar. Indeed they write in a strain as if the inhumanity of which they accuse Bombay mill-owners was confined to that and that class only and that there was nothing in the past history going over a century, of Lancashire cotton industry, which could be recalled to memory at the present stage. More they seem also to be exceedingly oblivious of the fact that only a few short years ago all England was scandalised by the way in which drapers, milliners 'et hoc genus omnes,' used to sweat thousands of starving sempstresses and other girls, paying them a bare living wage which was indeed shocking to our common humanity.

THE PRESIDENCY PARSI CRICKET.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks on the result of the recent match played at Poona:—The splendid victory of the Parsi team over the Presidency will be ever memorable in the history of these interesting annual fixtures. The Parsis have broken, or rather established, three records: they have won by an innings and 226 runs, the largest margin either side has so far won by; they have made the highest score in an innings, knocking up more than five hundred runs; and, what seems to us the best record of them all, one of their players has made the highest individual score. The Presidency team was, no doubt, very weak, the only player who rose to the occasion being the redoubtable Greig, but then it should be remembered that their opponents were also not able to put their strongest eleven in the field. If the English Captain had decided to take possession of the wicket first, the defeat might not have been so crushing. But then, even Homer nods. The most noteworthy feature of the match was Homi Kanga's magnificent and faultless score of 283 runs. We offer hearty congratulations to the Parsi team and to the player who established a record for himself and helped his side to establish other records as well.

DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The "Rasta Goftar" observes with reference to an allegation recently made against Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar:—Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, the eminent Sanskrit social reformer, has been accused by some correspondent, unknown to us, of having told a French gentleman that Indians are in the habit of lieing. We all know that Dr. Bhandarkar is not a "persona grata" with his co-religionists, and the reason is not far to seek. As a profound scholar and thinker, and an ever-zealous and enthusiastic social reformer, he has the candour and courage of his opinion, which he never hesitates to pronounce never mind, if it were to displease even the entire Hindu community, which is socially as much behind as it attempts to be politically ahead of other great nationalities of this country. As a true and genuine reformer he had often to advise his countrymen to conduct social reforms with the same nerve and vigour, and on parallel lines with political agitation in which they largely indulge at the cost of the other higher reforms. This advice is generally not received by his co-religionists in the spirit in which it is given and instead of thanking the learned Doctor for his disinterested labours in the cause of social and domestic reforms he is mercilessly attacked and abused by them as a renegade who favours the British more than his countrymen.

STRANGE DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

It is very seldom that there is a tragedy of the dentist's chair, but an inquest was held at Gravesend upon a young servant named Annie Larbie, who died under peculiar circumstances. She went to the Gravesend Hospital as an out patient to have three teeth extracted, and asked that an anæsthetic might be given her. Although nervous she took the anæsthetic in a normal manner and three teeth were extracted but when she had partially recovered consciousness she appeared to faint. Restoratives were applied and artificial respiration tried for two hours without success. The medical evidence showed that death was due to fright more than the anæsthetic and a verdict accordingly was returned.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DISPENSATIONS OF THE INDISPENSABLE.

(Being Excerpts from a Telegraphic Correspondence not published in a recent White Paper.)

Indispensable to Secretary Circumlocution Office, July 14th.—I am about to recommend to you, as first Militia Member of Council, Jones, commanding Whazhisnamh division. Very able man, acceptable both to K. and myself. Most appropriate choice. New system confronted with great difficulties at start, because not emanating from me. Therefore fundamentally worthless. To carry it into execution must collaborate with man of my own choice. Any other appointment will revive recent trouble.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K. of K., July 15th.—With reference to recommendation of Jones by Indispensable, beg to inquire whether, in view of urgency of request, you concur with view to promoting smoothness in working of new scheme.

K of K to Secretary Circumlocution Office, July 15.h.—No. For reasons see mine of May 10th last. Said then Jones too good a man for the job. Have not changed my mind since.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K of K July 17th.—Have referred to yours of May last. Quite agree, but suggest whether, in view of Indispensable cutting up rough, could not compromise by loaning him 3 to go on with.

K. of K. to Secretary Circumlocution Office, July 17th.—No.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K. of K. July 20th.—Suggest, in view of Indispensable's dislike of whole scheme, would not be wiser to let him have Jones. Better sacrifice efficiency to possibility of friction.

K. of K. to Secretary Circumlocution Office, July 20th.—Will chance friction, but if any monkeying with efficiency of scheme, shall come home at once to explain matters personally.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K. of K., July 20th.—Don't come home personally on any account. Will arrange matters.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to Indispensable August 1st.—Have spent interval in carefully considering your recommendation of Jones. Recognise his unique qualifications for post. At the same time, unfortunately cannot approve of way in which he wears his hair. This is also the view of Cabinet. That hair of officer appointed should be worn in strict accord with regulations is most essential point toward successful working of new scheme. But willing to appoint him to any other post you and K. think him fitted for. Note words "and K."

Indispensable to Secretary of Circumlocution Office August 2nd.—Yours of 1st regarding what's to happen to Jones. Should be evident to meanest capacity can only satisfactorily inaugurate new system with aid or colleague of supreme culture, superiority, and education to aid me. Jones in youth attended Extension lectures at Balliol. Hence obviously indispensable to me. Your telegram disappoints me. You seem to think twice of appointing officer whom I myself have selected. If any advice to the contrary has reached you, I cannot accept its validity. Finally, you even express an intention to appoint as my colleague of mine, an officer selected by yourself. I trust, having heard my views, you will reconsider your position, and thereby enable me to continue my countenance of a Government that has on several occasions recently not acted up to my expectations.

Secretary of Circumlocution Office to Indispensable, Aug. 4th.—Have consulted Cabinet again re-appointment of Jones. Unanimously agree that we do not approve of way in which he wears his hair. No officer who wears his hair in this style could inaugurate a new system with an open mind. It would not be reasonable for a nomination to be made in opposition to our expressed views of capillary reorganisation.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K. of K., Aug. 4th.—Re Jones. Could you oblige by reconsidering suitability of appointment, in view of consideration that member of Council should be, at any rate partially, a Balliol man?

K. of K. to Secretary Circumlocution Office, Aug. 4th.—Have begun to pack.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to K. of K., Aug. 4th.—Please greatly oblige by unpacking. Quite unnecessary. Will arrange matters.

Indispensable to Secretary Circumlocution Office, Aug. 6th.—In reply to yours of 4th inst., again refusing my request, a request of mine, and requesting views of the Commander-in-Chief, latter simply replied, in terms not wholly comprehensible to me, that the occasion in question was my funeral, not his. Can no longer endure strain of present position. Made it very clear, as reaffirmed by Lansdowne, that officer appointed to collaborate with me must be man of marked superiority. No one, therefore, except Balliol man, or nearest approach to this obtainable, qualified for position. Connection with Balliol, even if remote, must override all capillary considerations. If confidence of Government in superiority of Balliol man not unquestioned, no alternative but for all Balliol men to withdraw their patronage of existing Government. Government ask me to introduce military reorganisation scheme, a task of enormous difficulty. Only undertook it from sense of public duty and if I cannot have the co-operation of officer selected by me, the only alternative is for them to try to find another indispensable. Please acquaint Prime Minister with gravity of situation.

Prime Minister to Indispensable, August 12th.—My dear Nathaniel, What is this little difficulty between you and St. John all about? I confess I don't understand it, but I am sure it is nothing that a mutual concession on either side could not avert, and thereby enable us to show a united front, which the Whips tell me, is very desirable at the present juncture. Of course you are the most indispensable. Indispensable any Government has ever had. But St. John's qualities as lightning conductor are also very valuable to a Ministerial edifice. You really ought to take his difficulties into account. I gather from Sanders that the papers are exercised again on the subject of Army matters always a very delicate subject requiring delicate handling. You remember our poor friend C B. If my memory serves he went out on some question touching military affairs. Personally I do not understand the subject but I realise that any difference of opinion on the subject is dangerous. We must all be firm on efficiency. I gather that your appointment of Jones does in some way or other not fit in with working of new scheme and consequently St. John is in a state of mental perturbation under which the natural suavity of his epistolary style possibly suffers. But you must remember that when St. John was in Pall Mall he had some trouble on the very same subject of Army reorganisation. Why, I have never been able to understand. So far as I remember, his administration gave the Army a new and very becoming cap, and located a new Army Corps in one of the most eligible residential sites in the metropolis—to my mind, an arrangement that should have suited everybody. But still people were not satisfied. So we moved him into the Circumlocution Office. Hardly is he comfortably settled there than this question of Army reorganisation (I understand on good authority that there is an army in your department) again arises. It is really very vexatious, for military subjects always affect his nervous system deleteriously. But I gather that unless this present scheme is carried out he, Commander-in-Chief (a military man, I presume) with whom he has had business dealing, proposes a personal interview, which always leaves St. J. in a state of complete nervous prostration. You will see for yourself that it is impossible for us to keep moving the dear fellow about, and even if we were to give him the Board of Trade I believe Army reorganisation would crop up there.

It is really a little disappointing that you and St. John cannot find a way of getting on comfortably together. I understand you are both Balliol men, a consideration that had its weight with us when we moved St. John into the Circumlocution Office. So, surely, a readjustment of your relationships on a more cordial basis should not prove impossible. In the meanwhile pray do not mention resignation again. We fully recognise your superiority and appreciate you as the most indispensable of all Indispensables. Do write to St. John and make it up. The anxiety caused by the misunderstanding between you has quite put me off my game. I missed a six-inch putt yesterday through worrying about it.—Yours ever affectionately,

ARTHUR.

Indispensable to Secretary Circumlocution Office August 13th.—Fully accept Prime Minister's views on subject of desirability of maintaining integrity of the Constitution. Will endeavour to make personal position clear to Government. I am Indispensable; have been for five years to oblige them. Must, therefore, be adequately supported. Cannot understand my suggestion being regarded otherwise than suggestion from Indispensable. Must have Jones, or shall resign.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to Indispensable, August 14th.—Have communicated your views to Cabinet. Always glad to have your views on all subjects. But way in which Jones wears his hair would, as member of Council, be violation of the Constitution. Asked you to consult K. to find another man who wears his hair in a manner better calculated to promote efficiency of new scheme.

Indispensable to Secretary Circumlocution Office, August 15th.—Jones now no longer an individual but a principle. If I can't have Jones, obvious that policy of Government differs fundamentally from mine. Therefore resign on matter of principle.

Secretary Circumlocution Office to Indispensable August 16th.—Prime Minister says: "If matter of principle which don't understand, reluctantly accept resignation."

Secretary Circumlocution Office to Indispensable, August 19th.—There you are. Not my fault. Why didn't you conciliate K?

Indispensable to Secretary Circumlocution Office August 20th.—Yah!—P. H. O'S.W. in "The World."

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DON'TS FOR OCEAN TRAVELLERS.

OCEAN travel resembles mixed money. You may harmonise together like an aviary of love-birds, or you may wrangle like cat and dog from start to finish. Concession and forbearance, give and take, mark the road to peace, and the whole secret of a pleasant voyage for the company is bound up in the determination of the individual to make it so. A liner, says Mr. F G. Aflalo in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is a home or a bear-garden as you make it. Ashore, a man when bored in a country house, sends himself an urgent telegram and leaves by an early train. At sea, he must either endure the company, shut himself in a hot cabin, or drown himself. He is a member of a temporary family who should know neither grade nor distinction, one in which even the salt of the earth may hob-nob with the bumbleet. Sociability has its problems under such conditions and a few pitfalls at the foot of which lies unpopularity, may be indicated for the inexperienced.

LADIES, DON'T—

1. Put your deck-chair in the way of deck-sports.
2. Be eager to ask assistance of any stranger, or pester every one who passes for such "petits soins," or think that every man who proffers a service or addresses a courteous remark is dying for love of you.
3. Believe that every woman who is better looking, or a better sailor than yourself is something that she should not be.
4. Keep your maid more than necessary on the promenade deck, unless she is uncommonly comely.
5. Bring children when they can as well be left behind, or bringing them, let them play at Togo and Rozhdestvensky over other people's feet.
6. Go near the smoking-room, even to the extent of putting your face in the open ports. Men have a right to assume that their conversation there as at their clubs, is overheard by their own sex only.

MEN, DON'T—

1. Imagine the boat belongs to you.
2. Use strong language outside the smoking-room.
3. Imagine every handsome woman on board to be either easy or desirous of conquest.
4. Shirk deck sports without good reason, or forget to subscribe to the good work of the sports committee.
5. Expect your bunk to be a feather bed or your meals to be served a la Ritz.
6. Expect the best deck-cabin on the ship to yourself unless you have specially arranged for it or behave churlishly to the stranger who shares your accommodation. Remember that he is quite as anxious to be quit of your company as you of his.
7. Smoke below stairs. Apart from the risk of fire, it may be infinitely distressing to some delicate woman occupying the same alleyway.

CHILDREN, DON'T—

1.—9. Be born until your parents have done with ocean travel for good and all.

NOT HEALTHY IN NEW ORLEANS.
FOR LABOR AGITATORS FROM ABROAD.

I RECALL an incident in New Orleans four or five years ago, writes Richard Weightman in the Chicago Tribune, when five or six gentlemen went all the way from some northern city—Chicago or Detroit, I think it was—to arrange a petty little strike of the street car men, with, of course, the usual accompaniment of cutting wires, shooting into cars and mutilating scabs.

They had a whole lot of fun for two or three days, but on the fourth day, which was a Sunday, the chief of the New Orleans Law and Order League called on them at the hotel the best and most luxurious in the city—and, in the interests of a number of the local officials, advised them to run along home by the first train. He explained that New Orleans did not object to a certain amount of disturbance, rather enjoyed it in fact but when it came to violence——

But we deplore violence said on of the visiting party; we are determined to prevent it at all costs.

Yes, I know replied the other, but that's just the trouble. We don't object to violence at all. The only thing is that we propose to run that end of the game ourselves. When those cars start at 7, they will either run without interruption or you will see more violence than you ever saw before in your lives. We'll attend to that ourselves and I seriously advise you to keep your hands off.

The fact is we make a specialty of strangers at such times, and, whether they take part actively or only direct the pacification from their parlor in the hotel, we always make sure of them first. There's a train for Chicago about 10. It will get you across the Mississippi line soon after midnight. Our street cars will start all right and they will keep running. There's nothing for you to do here except get hurt. Better get the tickets I know your families will be glad to see you.

And they went. And the cars started. And there was really no quarrel between the men and their employers as indeed is true in nineteen cases out of twenty.

QUEER UNIVERSITY APPLICANTS.

THAT there is something in a name has been proved by the University of Illinois, which has just completed the thirty-seventh year of its existence, and now ranks as the fifth university in size in America. It has hitherto been known as the Illinois Industrial University. Agitation for a change in the name began some five years ago, the aim of the institution being generally misunderstood. Such letters as the following received during this period indicate how the university was regarded by many:—

"Regent of the Illinois Industrial University—I am a widow lady, and have two boys which I find is very difficult to support and give proper care and education. I should like to put them under your regulation."

Another communication of a similar character read: "I have the care of an orphan boy, twelve years old—a smart ingenious one. Can he get an education and a trade in your institution by work of his own hand?"

A third person wrote as follows:—I have a boy. I am at a loss to know the best course to pursue. I cannot see him go down to ruin and not make some effort to save him. Can you take charge of his instruction?"

It was such communications as these which aroused the friends of the institution to obtain an official name for the university which would indicate more exactly its work and purposes. In 1885 application was made to the legislature for a change of name to that which it at present bears. The opposition was very bitter, especially in the Senate, where the legislators were urged not to yield to the "dude sentiment" that demanded the change, and it was urged that this change of name implied a change in the character of the institution. The Act was, however, passed.

THE CINQUE PORTS.

Considerable disappointment is felt in the Cinque Ports that, owing to the Prince of Wales's many engagements, it has been found impossible to fix a date, as had been hoped, for his installation at Dover as Lord Warden before his departure for India, writes the "Westminster." Indeed, the idea now gains ground that there will be no installation during the Prince's Wardenship. Apropos of Lord Curzon's resignation, it may be remarked that his tenure of the office was the shortest on record. Installed upon July 2, 1904, in less than five months he had asked to be relieved of the post. Neither Lady Curzon nor he had seen the Castle beforehand, and it is an open secret at Walmer that Lady Curzon, fresh from scenes of Oriental magnificence was sadly disappointed when she first entered the Castle. In fact the Castle, originally built by Henry VIII, as a fortress could not be brought up in all respects to present-day standards of luxury and comfort, and though it suited the simple tastes of Lords Palmerston, Granville, Dufferin and Salisbury and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith it did not meet those of Lord and Lady Curzon. The whole episode has been almost unfortunate one for Walmer the closing of the Castle as a residence having inflicted considerable harm upon the trade of that pleasant seaside village.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

THE new Viceroy and Lady Minto have known many adventures by land and sea. They made an expedition to Dawson City and to Klondyke, where they slept in police barracks: later, they did the journey from Ottawa to Montreal, a distance of some 180 miles, in Canadian canoes, and camped out of doors. Lady Minto rode through the Rocky Mountains on the cow-catcher of an engine; she has been rowed and waltzed triumphantly on skates from one end of a Montreal lake to the other; has sketched, photographed—history does not say, indeed, what she has not done in her time.

THE RUNAWAY BANK CLERK.
GALLAY'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

ON being interrogated by the magistrate at Bahia, Gallay the absconding French bank clerk, admitted this identity. He declared that Madame Merelli, who accompanied him from France, is his wife, and that her name is Victoire Maussen. Gallay's counsel will present a request for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of his client.

Telegrams from Bahia (adds Reuter) state that Gallay confessed his identity, while declaring, however, that he was the victim of persecutors. The object of his arrest (he maintained) was far more to prevent him from divulging information he had acquired concerning matters of espionage than to punish his thefts from the Comptoir d'Escompte.

A telegram from Bahia to the "Matin" says Gallay declares himself to be a member of a secret international revolutionary society. The chief of his "group" in London, he says, gave him the two packages of securities found in his possession. He acknowledges that he had made forged official stamps in order to fabricate passports, but insists that he knows the Comptoir d'Escompte by name only and that the money in his possession was intended to be used in carrying out the political aims of his society. His lawyer is making every effort to obtain the release of his client, basing his demand on the contention that Gallay's arrest was irregular and illegal. The judge of the Federal Court is said to be in favour of setting Gallay and his companions at liberty. He has ordered them to attend in court and all indications point to a decision which will secure the release of the prisoners. Gallay is, strange to say, the namesake of a prominent figure in the annals of English criminal jurisprudence. In 1835 two men named Gallay and Oliver were tried at the Exeter Assizes for the murder of a Mr. May. Both were convicted, Oliver admitted his guilt, but protested that Gallay had nothing to do with the murder, and that he had never seen him till he met him in gaol. In the end Gallay's sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Forty two years later a man named Longley confessed on his death-bed that he and not Gallay had been Oliver's confederate, and Gallay, who had suffered so terribly from this judicial blunder was released with a "free pardon."

LABORATORY-MADE DIAMONDS.

A DISCOVERY of great scientific interest in regard to the artificial production of diamonds is said to have been made by Dr. C. V. Burton, a Cambridge savant who it is claimed, has demonstrated the success of a new method of artificial manufacture not involving high pressure, one of the essential factors in the experiments formerly carried on by Mr. Moissau.

The process Dr. Burton explained to a representative of the "Chronicle," is one which involves the employment of a molten alloy of lead with about 1 per cent of calcium holding in solution a proportion of carbon. It seems, he added, to be the calcium which enables the carbon to remain in solution. When the calcium is removed by chemical action the carbon crystallises out as a diamond.

Alluding to the suggestion that the new discovery might lead to the profitable production of artificial diamonds Dr. Burton said: "There was no such idea contemplated. The results are only tentative; the experiments are only in a preliminary stage, and certainly, so far as it looks at present, the research only promises to be of scientific interest. Of course there is no reason we know of why diamonds should not be produced of considerable size, only we have to find out how to do it. We don't know how to engineer the process so as to get diamonds of considerable size or even to get a great number in the form of powder or minute crystals. The whole gist of my experiments has been an attempt to get the crystallisation of carbon at comparatively low temperature, so that high pressure will not be necessary.

Dr. Burton is said to have manufactured several hundred gems about the identity of which he is in no doubt by the new process. Though they are of small size their transparency is perfect.

JAPAN'S WAR-HORSES.

A JAPANESE gentleman who felt much sympathy towards the war horses, thought it very unfair of us not to give them a kindly farewell while we have such good farewell entertainments for all the soldiers who are going to the front, writes T. Yoshimoto in "The Animals' Friend." So he as visited 8 000 horses and said a few kind words to each one as if talking to soldiers; he was accompanied by a Buddhist priest who read to them from the Sacred Book. No one can tell what the horses have felt but one thing is clear that the hearts of the soldiers who have those horses under them were much moved and that they will treat them more kindly through the influence of this gentleman.

There is a Major of our army who is clever in training hoses. His secret of training the war-horses is to be kind to them and to show them that he is stronger than they are. To train those horses who bite, he wears armour under his coat and lets the horses bite him as much as they like, and teaches them tha biting has no effect at all on him. Those who kick he treats in the same way by placing something very hard behind them which they may kick as much as they like. At the same time he treats them as gently and kindly as possible. There is hardly any horse whom he cannot train. He also tells us that he can always trace the cause of the bad tempers of the horses to the cruel treatment of their owners.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, the distinguished head of the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, who was so busy in Majorca, is getting an old hand now at the observation of solar eclipses, having been connected with every such expedition organised by our Government for more than thirty years. Many years ago Sir Norman found a new line in the spectrum which he decided must be caused by the presence in the sun of a gas at that time unknown. This gas he christened helium. Twenty years later, Sir William Ramsay discovered the same gas here on earth. Sir Norman is also a great believer, as most people know in the influence of sun-spots, and is confident that in time to come their connexion with terrestrial phenomena will be unmistakably established. To the sceptic Sir Norman replies characteristically: "Faraday toyed with a needle and they laughed at him. Yet he gave us the electric telegraph. The history of science has established nothing more surely than the practical value which may ultimately attach to the most seemingly abstract theories. So it may be in the case of sun-spots. Millions of lives and millions of pounds may yet be saved in India, for instance by the eventual application of laws at present not perfectly understood."—"Westminster."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	1
B Mandvi Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	5
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	8	7	81
Total plague deaths to date...	304,553	925,995	
Same date last year	8	5	100

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 519, as against 560 during the previous week. Of the total number 36 died of plague, which showed a decrease of three over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 635 which included 51 deaths from plague.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

The clock in the tower of the New Naval College at Dartmouth, which will be opened shortly by the King, will mark time as kept on Board ship, striking eight, six, four bells, etc., and will be the only clock of its kind in England.

After seven years' rarely broken silence, the bells of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, the picturesque Shropshire town on the Severn, have been permitted to peal. They were hushed by the authority of a doctor's certificate on the ground that their clamour might endanger the life of an old lady parishioner. Now the churchwardens having, on legal advice given due notice to the objectors, the bells have resumed their duties.

In his latest opera, Salome Herr Richard Strauss introduces a new wind instrument called the Heckelphone which is played like an oboe and is said to excel both a bassoon and a cornet in power and purity of tone.

A traveller stayed the night in Grantham, and chanced to put up at the George Hotel. He had brought with him a copy of the late F. G Kitton's recently published work, The Dickens Country, and during the evening he read a passage which recorded that in January 1838, Charles Dickens and Phiz, being on route for Greta Bridge, Yorkshire broke their journey at Grantham and put up at the George, described by Dickens as "the very best inn I have ever put up at."

Some twenty years ago, whilst walking over the Vegetable Bridge, in Zurich, an impecunious student found a purse with eleven francs in silver and a few small nickel pieces. He advertised the find; but had made up his mind to give it up to no one who could not tell where and where it was lost and the contents. One man applied for it and said he had lost a purse on the bridge, giving also the correct day of the week and the number of francs and a few nickel pieces, but upon the finder handing it over, to him he refused it, saying, "No that is not my purse." Strange, remarks the student, who sends this coincidence to "The Scandard," that there should be two losses so nearly identical. But was he not an honest man?

A century ago the great explorer Humboldt was making his important discoveries in South America. The "Times" of August 29, 1805, had the following paragraph:—"M. Humboldt has been long engaged in exploring the phenomena of the Andes, where he has found several burning mountains, subject to frequent emissions of water, impregnated with the saccharine matter, and abounding with a prodigious quantity of fish. In the neighbourhood of Ibarra the volcano of Imbarbu discharged such a multitude as to have occasioned epidemic disorders from the putrefaction. What is most remarkable is that these aquatic animals appear not in the least degree injured in their organisation, and to have been exposed to no considerable heat. Commonly those that are vomited from the crater are returned to the bowels of the mountain, by the expansive fissures with which it is intersected, at the elevation of about 2500 yards above the surrounding plains."

About a dozen seal lions have taken up their quarters on the Barrette sandbank, between Calais and Boulogne and are causing great destruction to the fish. A torpedo-boat has been sent out from Boulogne to endeavour to destroy them.

There is in possession of a Brighton gentleman a national document in the shape of a plan of the battle of Aboukir, drawn with the left hand by Lord Nelson. It is certified by Alex. Stephens, Feb. 18, 1803, at 23, Piccadilly, the house of Sir W. Hamilton who was present. It is included in a large volume of letters, portraits &c., and Mr. W. J. Smith the owner writes to the Times" that he will be glad to show it to anyone concerned.

A school manager writes to the "Times" complaining of the dilatory methods of the London County Council Education Department which sometimes takes two or three months to answer a letter. He thinks the explanation may be that the authorities have been engaged in planning a new calendar. A form sent out to be filled up had to be returned by September 31 at latest.

A governess named Kathe Schmidt is to be prosecuted for "lese majeste" because she wrote her name in a visitors' book at an hotel at Gross-Lichterfelde immediately beneath the signatures of the King of Saxony and the two Princesses.

The portrait of Robert Burns by Nasmyth, which is described as the only authentic one which can ever come into the market, has been purchased for two thousand guineas by Lord Rosebery. It was in the possession of the Misses Cathcart, of Auchendrane and after its unsuccessful appearance at Christie's Lord Rosebery, according to the "Ayr Journal" wrote to Miss Cathcart saying that undoubtedly its proper home was at Auchendrane, overlooking the Doon at the place where, traditionally Burns wrote Ye Banks and Braes; but if Miss Cathcart had determined to part with it he asked her to be good enough to put a price on it.

Edgar Allan Poe's famous story is recalled by a midnight incident at Montmartre. A policeman woke up in the night and was startled by a violent blow on the head. He could find no one in the room and went to sleep again, but was again awakened by the same blow on the face. He then discovered a monkey clinging to the bed-hangings having evidently entered through the open window.

Mrs. English, the wife of one of the three men drowned in Blyth Bay, received the first news of her husband's death from his dog, which he had taken with him. The dog was the only survivor of the boating party, swimming ashore when the cobble capsized in the breakers. Someone on shore who knew the dog tied a scrap of paper to its neck with the sadly laconic message "Robert drowned," and it trotted home.

Lieutenant Hust, of the French army has followed the example of the young officer Forbach in writing a book reflecting on the personnel of the service, with the suggestive title "Les Vices de Wood and Guns of Straw. Challenged from outraged brother officers have poured in upon him as a result of his scandalous book the number up to the present being seven, while several other officers intend to fight him and an officer's wife has taken legal action against Hust who is recovering from a wound received in a duel fought last week.

The "Standard's" collection of coincidences is still being added to. A traveller stopping at a small town in the interior of Morocco, was visited by a white man, who after asking if his name was W—, handed him a letter. It has been delivered to the stranger whose Christian and surnames and initial of second Christian name were the same as the correspondent's and whose descriptive nickname among the natives—the long-haired American—applied equally well to both.

Kentish farmers have an answer to Earl Brownlow's statement about the establishment of bracken. They claim that the heads of young hopbine are an infinitely superior substitute for asparagus. In the country districts of Kent hop-heads are largely eaten when in the early part of the season the superfluous shoots are cut away from the plants. They are said to make a delicious dish and it is believed they possess certain highly beneficial properties.

The new Chesterfield overcoat for the coming winter will, according to the Tailor and Cutter, mark a distinct departure from the fashions which have prevailed during the last three years. The new coat will have a close fit in the shoulders and waist, with an abundance of spring in the hips, and a broad back-tack, with a neat collar and turn at the front.

The first prize of £6,000 in Tattersall's sweepstake on the Victorian Grand National Hurdle has fallen to a crippled boy at Perth (Western Australia). He owes his good fortune to the foresight of his mother who had invested some of her savings and had previously drawn a prize of £62.

The operations in Nigeria, in connection with which the King, as announced to-day, has conferred honours on several officers, who distinguished themselves, included the quelling of the wild pagan tribes—Gurkhawa, Yergum, and Montoil—occupying the country north of Wase. They had constantly given trouble, and after several murders of traders it was reported that they had actually killed and eaten the Government messenger sent to warn them to desist. It afterwards transpired that they had eaten the wrong man.

A business man who has visited Gibraltar four times in the last seventeen months had berth 5 allotted to him three times, and berth 55 the fourth trip. His seaboard clerk, who booked the passage for him, sends this remarkable coincidence to "The Standard."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, Behar and South India. Some showers have occurred in Assam. The chief falls are: Rangoon 4 1/3 inches, Mergui, Tavoy and Shillong 1 1/2 inches. Port Blair, Maymyo and Purnea 1 inch and Bahraich and Malegaon 1/4 of an inch. The pressure conditions remain unfavourable for rain except in Burma, parts of Bengal and Assam. There are no signs of improvement in the Bombay monsoon current. Cloud has diminished in the South of Bengal, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, in all of which cases the skies are now only lightly overcast or clear. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal and South India, and some showers are likely in Assam and Behar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH SEPT.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. Inf. since 1st June to date.
Sunbire 1st ...	29·58	NW	24	98·1	83·9	77	.....	0·09	— 0·20
Jask	29·614	E	10	9·8	80·7	84	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	29·613	Calm	2	90·2	81·5	84	.....	0·00	— 0·10
Aden 1st	29·627	ENE	11	92·8	79·9	71	.....	0·04	+ 0·41
Lahore	29·566	SE	7	104·9	84·3	53	.....	3·30	— 10·37
Simla	28·364	W	2	80·8	66·4	86	.....	2·70	— 7·69
Delhi	28·988	Calm	3	101·2	82·7	74	.....	0·20	— 12·39
Agra	29·062	ENE	3	101·6	85·4	72	.....	0·4	— 17·76
Cawnpore.....	29·260	E	1	100·3	77·7	91	17·00	.....	— 11·61
Allahabad ...	29·560	ENE	5	9·6	80·1	85	0·60	23·67	— 8·86
Jhansi	29·592	S	4	88·2	76·7	79	0·17	19·26	— 2·82
Jacobabad ...	29·515	ESE	3	104·4	82·1	70	.....	1·46	— 2·22
Karachi	29·614	WNW	14	91·6	79·7	77	.....	0·15	— 0·28
Joypore.....	29·638	NW	6	104·2	81·1	50	.....	1·65	— 29·16
Ajmere.....	29·646	NW	21	99·6	81·5	56	.....	2·45	— 16·9
Deesa.....	29·670	W	7	96·1	78·0	71	.....	12·70	+ 2·65
Ahmedabad...	29·679	WNW	4	9·2	80·1	71	.....	20·74	+ 11·09
Bhuj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamnagar ...	29·671	WSW	13	92·0	74·7	71	.....	6·70	— 13·78
Dwarka	29·70	W by S	9	87·1	81·3	85	0·02	7·30	.....
Rajkot	29·698	W	8	94·4	72·2	76	.....	15·90	— 7·28
Bhavnagar ...	29·69	W	12	94·1	77·9	67	.....	10·50	— 6·73
Para.									
Vecaval	29·497	WSW	10	81·6	76·3	86	0·16	6·72	— 5·67
Nowanuch	29·576	SW	11	91·9	74·7	79	.....	9·75	— 15·13
Indore	29·696	W	13	85·1	73·1	85	.....	30·05	+ 1·69
Baugor	29·530	WSW	3	93·6	73·6	80	0·22	19·64	— 22·49
Jubbulpore ...	29·55	NNW	3	96·9	75·1	69	0·05	37·60	— 10·52
Hoshangabad	29·545	WSW	4	95·7	73·7	81	1·71	35·36	— 3·91
Khandwa.....	29·630	NW	1	95·2	74·1	84	.....	31·60	— 1·81
Raipur	29·695	Calm	1	87·0	73·0	90	2·05	45·41	— 50·25
Nagpur	29·701	WNW	3	84·4	69·7	89	0·10	50·04	— 3·51
Amraoti	29·613	W	7	75·1	71·5	90	0·24	45·71	— 6·19
Akola	29·645	NW	10	79·0	71·2	90	0·07	44·07	— 9·23
Surat	29·706	W	8	87·0	78·1	75	.....	18·30	— 17·5
Malegaon.....	29·704	W	10	76·4	1	87	0·05	11·45	— 7·29
Bombay	29·732	W	14	86·1	76·2	86	0·30	37·17	— 35·24
Alibag	29·734	W	17	82·1	80·3	83	0·39	45·85	+ 2·76
Ahmednagar.	29·709	C	4	77·3	69·6	90	0·22	27·46	— 9·84
Aurangabad.	29·662	W	11	74·4	69·2	89	0·18	27·36	.....
Sholapur	29·761	WNW	11	85·2	71·0	84	0·05	8·70	— 8·28
Kalsandri.....	29·765	NE	12	86·6	74·9	91	0·53	45·41	— 50·25
Bijapur.....	29·766	WSW	9	88·4	69·7	89	0·10	6·94	— 3·51
Belgaum	29·737	NW	2	77·3	67·5	90	.....	49·07	— 18·62
Mormugoa ...	29·747	NW	13	89·0	74·0	87	0·43	56·97	— 19·31
Karwar.....	29·800	N	7	84·2	77·5	79	0·52	37·27	— 29·13
Mangalore ...	29·830	NW	5	84·9	74·4	86	0·02	11·69	+ 1·47
Calicut	29·853	NW	4	84·7	74·7	88	0·26	77·4	— 1·26
Coonn	29·853	NW	4	84·7	74·7	88	0·26	77·4	— 1·26
Bangalore ...	29·83	WNW	7	82·2	67·2	85	0·00	46·76	— 17·39
Hyderabad (Deccan.	29·758	SW	13	89·6	70·3	89	0·03	16·77	+ 2·55
Masulipatam.	29·618	WNW	19	89·6	73·1	76	0·02	16·92	— 2·43
Bellary	29·712	WNW	14	93·4	69·8	74	.....	4·39	— 2·39
Cuddapa	29·71	NW	13	93·2	72·9	69	.....	15·45	+ 0·51
Madras	29·7	SW	8	94·9	78·5	67	.....	6·58	— 6·10
Coimbatore...	29·810	W	17	88·4	71·6	90	.....	3·95	— 1·30
Trincomalee..	29·779	W	12	94·6	77·3	62	.....	5·64	— 2·55
Negapatam...	29·754	W	10	95·5	77·0	61	.....	6·71	— 2·93
Colombo	29·854	W	14	91·5	76·0	80	0·25	3·30	— 9·85

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, Whirlwind.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. It is in moderate to large excess of normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Cuddapah, Bijapur, Sholapur, Bhavnagar Para and Jhansi; and 5° in defect at Labore; minimum 5° in excess at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Nagpur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy at a few stations.

Rain.—Only ten stations report rain; the chief falls being 0·53" at Coimbator and 0·24" at Malegaon.

Weather.—Conditions are still unfavourable and scattered showers are only likely in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Weather appears to be unsettled off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE, IN SHOES.

A. W. RICH, a Lynn shoe manufacturer, according to the Item, of that city, got by express the other day a package on which he paid 40 cents expressage opened the package and found it contained a pair of his own dole 2.85 shoes returned. The shoes (they were men's) had stood two soles and then broken in the uppers were kid. He searched his mail for an explanation. He found a letter. It was from a retailer in Iowa and it said:

"Gentleman: We are returning by express (collect) a pair of men's shoes brought from your house not long ago because they have cracked in the uppers. Please replace them at once or credit us dole 2.85."

Mr. Rich dictated a courteous reply, saying that since the shoes returned at his expense, had been worn long enough to need a half-sole which was also worn out, he had no doubt one of the retailer's clerks had written that letter and sent the shoes back without the retailer's knowledge.

The Iowa retailer in return wrote that his clerks had nothing to do with it; that he was surprised Mr. Rich objected a half-soled pair of shoes to outwear a kid upper. Pingree's uppers, he ended, outwear seven pairs of half soles.

Mr. Rich asked Frank Pingree about it: "Why," said he "that's the very Iowa man who wrote me a few months ago, when I wouldn't take back a pair of returned shoes that Rich's uppers outwear seven pairs of half-soles."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 19 5-1906:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	51,23,000	4,32,000	.....
In May 1905— Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total.....	61,00,000	54,47,300	4,32,000	.....

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal	1,89,00,000	1,82,42,822	14,46,822	.....
To end of May 1905— Bombay	11,00,000	5,36,700	.....	4,63,300
Total.....	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,522	8,85,822	.....

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th August 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	2,77,000	3,51,830	2,830	6,31,263
I M R do ...	92,340	74,220	450	1,66,610
Total.....	3,70,000	3,26,050	3,110	6,70,000
Actuals for corresponding week ending 10th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	3,70,661	4,14,812	3,772	8,29,253
I M R do ...	88,000	73,911	1,000	1,62,469
Total.....	3,58,661	4,37,313	4,772	7,91,722
Increase on G I P R	+ 7,661	— 37,571	— 1,142	— 37,010
Decrease on I M R...	+ 2,340	+ 2,317	— 550	+ 4,141

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatuleuce; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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**S.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE question of common training for all naval officers of the future, except doctors, paymasters &c., is rendered more difficult by the officering of the Marines than by any other obstacle which presents itself to the authorities. It would, perhaps, be easy enough to train these officers on naval lines up to lieutenant rank and then specialise them in military requirements, as their colleagues would specialise for gunnery, torpedo, and engine-room duty. But as after this specialisation the Marine officers would be required to command detachments afloat as lieutenants, captains, and majors only, there would be if the Marines were entirely absorbed in the Navy, no adequate amount of appointments ashore to absorb the senior ranks of colonel, &c., in administrative and staff work as at present. As an alternative to this absorption in the Navyy, which common training for officers and men would entail, there is the question of amalgamating the two corps of Royal Marines with the Royal Garrison Artillery who at present man our coast defence batteries. This amalgamation has long found favour with one school of thought in the Marines, and is not wanting in very distinctive advocates, while absorption in the Navy is equally opposed by officers of high distinction and influence. In the amalgamation of the Marines and Garrison Artillery as a coast defence corps, however, the force would still retain its military character and government, the sea experience of the officers—who would continue to go afloat, while in the junior ranks as at present—would be of exceptional utility in a coast defence force, and the officers of higher rank would be adequately provided for in appointments around the coast of the United Kingdom. With the submarine mining defence now in the hands of the Admiralty a corps of coast defence men with sea knowledge and experience, such as the officers and men of the Marine possess, would enable a coast defence scheme to be rounded off and placed entirely in the hands of a semi-naval force. Which of these two solutions of the Marine difficulty will eventually be adopted by the authorities remains to be seen, but there appears to be a number of Marine officers themselves who favour the latter course.

In that very interesting and comprehensive article —The Battle of the Sea of Japan, written by the Tokio correspondent of the "Times" there are one or two notes worth abstracting and placing by themselves, apart from the great mass of the narrative, in which they lose something of their importance by reason of their perspective. One such is the following which occurs in the fourth column.—Had it been possible for Rojestvensky to choose his own distance and maintain it, he would certainly have fought at long range throughout; thus benefitting by his heavy metal. . . . But in order that a squadron may choose its own range, it must be able to manœuvre at a higher speed than the enemy, which is precisely what Rojestvensky could not do. It will be noticed here that the advantage of a larger number of heavy guns with a long range lay with the Russians. This becomes clear when we analyse the armament of the two forces as follows:—

	12in.	10in.	9in	8in.	6in.	Totals.
Gun-calibre...						
Japanese.....	16	2	—	28	160	206
Russian.....	26	7	12	—	112	157

This table differs slightly from that given by the "Times" correspondent, but it is believed to be correct. It is here shown that Russia had ten more 12in, five more 10in, twelve to nil 9in. guns in comparison with Japan. The 8in, and 6in. may be neglected as having small value at that long range which Admiral Rojestvensky would have selected could he have had his choice. But Russia's preponderance in big guns shows—first, that at long range bowls the victory should have been with Rojestvensky; second, that the Russian gunners shot badly, or that the Japanese Admiral was able so to place his ships that the Russians could not do much damage third, that owing to Japan's superior speed she was able to place and maintain the Russian ships in an inferior position, and to bombard them as she pleased.

The superiority of Japan in the matter of speed will be seen from the following table of the ships in the respective squadrons:—

Speed, in knots.....	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15
Russia.....	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	2
Japan.....	2	2	2	2	—	4	—	—

Russia's fourteen ships included six battleships (first-class), two battleships (second-class), three iron clads, and three armoured cruisers. Japan's twelve ships consisted of four battleships and eight armoured cruisers. The preponderance, both in guns and battleships, was on the Russian side but Japan's superior speed and gunnery gave her the victory. I think it is impossible to study the results of the Battle of the Sea of Japan without coming to the conclusion that the victory was due in greater measure to superior speed. It is a singular fact that between the fourteen Russian ships and the twelve of Japan there was a difference only of 2,500 tons in displacement the figures being 128,653 tons and 131,272 tons respectively.

The comparative value of mounted infantry and regular cavalry has long been hotly debated. Some have gone so far as to assert that the day of the latter was past, and this view was strongly held just before the South African war, when cavalry was certainly left very much in the cold shade. Mounted infantry has since found many ardent champions, and the wide extension of the arm is advocated as the best method of supplementing our undoubtedly insufficient cavalry. A school has indeed, been in the ascendant in Pall Mall which sought to emasculate the old branch by depriving it of its most useful time-honoured weapons and reducing it to the lower level of mounted riflemen. Now some very significant and decisive evidence on the vexed question has been afforded by the war in the Far East. It has been clearly shown that the uses of the mounted arm are twofold, and that while riflemen on horseback can render invaluable service in their own particular role, they cannot replace regular cavalry at its own business. For the same reason cavalry cannot be utilised as mounted infantry without sacrificing its mobility and the advantages it confers in reconnaissances, threatening exposed infantry and communications, shock tactics, and pursuit. The lesson cannot be too urgently impressed upon our administrators. We alone have adopted the mounted infantry idea, and it may be defended on sound logical grounds, for the power to bring effective rifle fire rapidly on a remote decisive point cannot be overrated. The Russians have mostly trusted to their cavalry for this and so armed and handled it that it has never done much in its own line. Those who would develop our mounted infantry at the expense of our cavalry should be warned in time. We have far too few regular cavalry as it is. There is none better, although improvement in equipment and armament is much needed. The lance should be restored, and the burthen carried on the horse lessened. It is the weakest arm in all our meagre array, and should be doubled without delay, seeing that the cavalry soldier cannot become a perfect man-at-arms in less than a couple of years.

Military training, and after? Say that the State is moved to legislative action, or that praiseworthy private enterprise continues to be so liberally applied that the bulk of our able-bodied youth is trained to the use of arms; what then? We shall no doubt have a million or more potential soldiers on hand in the community, but this is only half the battle if so much. Our fighting material, albeit almost unlimited, would be still no more than an undisciplined and unorganised, widely disseminated number of atoms, useless for offensive or defensive purposes. Moreover, there could be no certainty that they could and would be forthcoming. Some form of Men or obligation to serve would be essential, and although we might depend on their good will to come forward even more freely than in the last great crisis the initiative would rest with them. Of course, thanks to their previous training, they would be immediately available to take their places in the ranks, and this would be an immense gain, but it is conceivable that the volunteering would not be unanimous, and in any case unless well thought out and provided, the machinery by which they could be utilised would be lacking, and with dire confusion as the inevitable result. It is not enough, then, to press on universal education in arms unless some measure of compulsion, and, in any case, effective organisation, are recognised as essential and go hand in hand with the proposals.

The King's Review of the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh, is of especial significance at this particular juncture, when the actual condition of the force has been subjected to so much comment. It will be most interesting to see how the northern men will turn out, to note their numbers and quality. Both, unless there has been a great falling off since the Queen's Review in 1881, will be very remarkable, and should go far to silence adverse criticism as to the efficiency of the Volunteers. The last review was a magnificent display, made under the most distressing conditions. The weather was atrocious. Everyone was soaked to the skin, the parade ground was literally knee-deep in mud yet the men marched past the flag with heads erect and the fine sturdy spirit of seasoned veterans. It was no child's play, no make-believe, and the trial could only have been endured by men imbued with true soldierly spirit. We may hope that those who take part in the coming review will be spared the same painful experience, but it may be safely said that they will show up well, and worthily maintain the credit of the force in physique and steadiness under arms.

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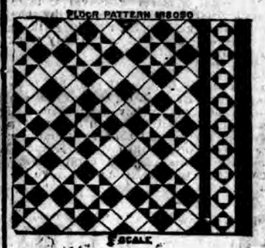

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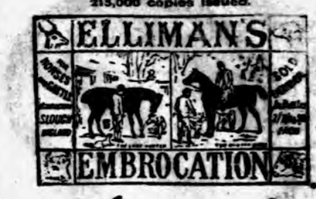

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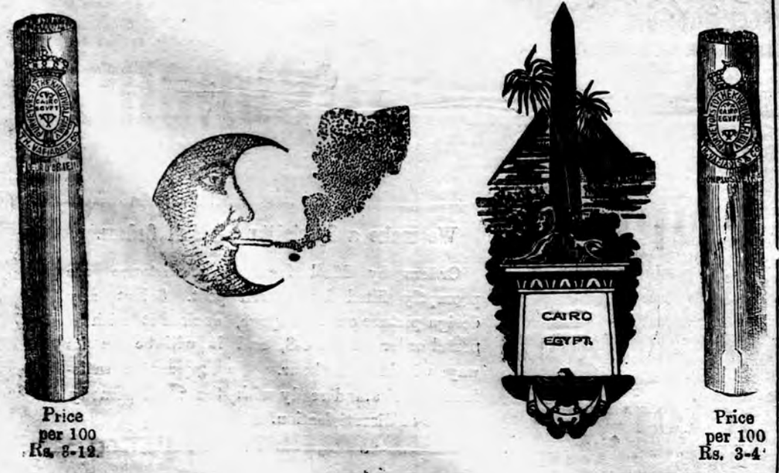

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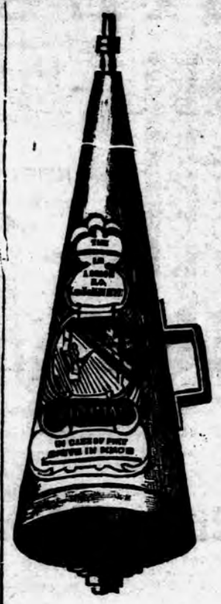

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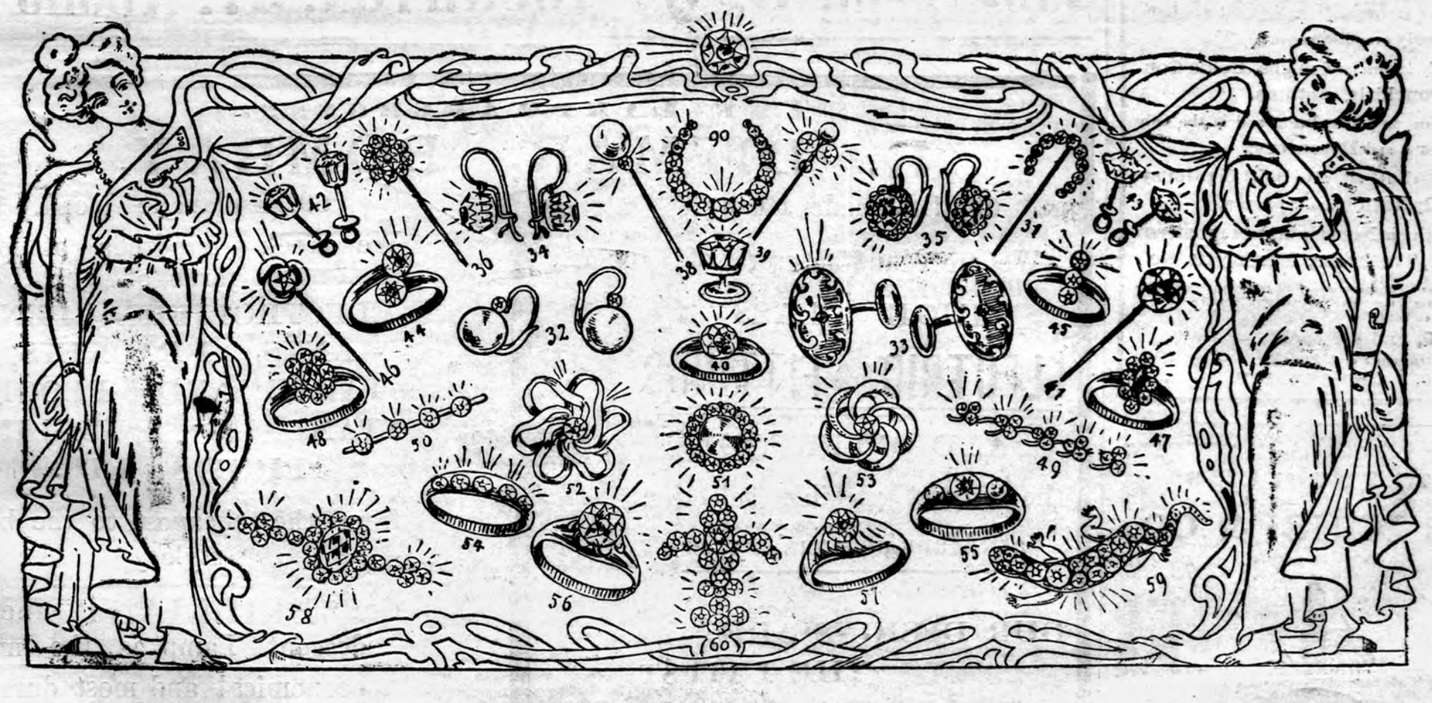

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